THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY.
CORNER FIFTH AVENUE AND SMITHFIELD STREET,
(Opposite Postoffice—Entrance on Fifth Avenue.)
C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy ... 5 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week) ... 25 Cents.
Subscribers by Mail (per year) ... $10 00
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VII. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1870. NO. 271.

THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL,
A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.
TERMS OF THE WEEKLY:
Per Year (52 issues) ... $2 00
In Clubs of Twenty ... 1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the Club.
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COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

A Decisive Movement Expected.

Neutrality of Luxembourg Violated.

French Movement Across the Line Frustrated.

Napoleon's Plan of Campaign Altered.

The Prussian Lines Cannot Anywhere be Suddenly Forced.

Authorship of the Secret Treaty.

Bismarck Shows It in Benedetti's Handwriting.

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The Financial Crisis in England.

EMPEROR NAPOLEON AT METZ

Peace Said to be Still Possible.

And a Great Battle Expected in Three Days.

Movements of Prussian Forces—The Views of an American Correspondent at the Seat of War—The Chances of Success in the First Battle in Favor of France—Attitude of the Population—The Feeling in England—Modern War and Its Implements—The Coming Carnage—Coblentz, the Scene of the Coming Great Shock—The Term of Prussian Service—Miscellaneous War News.

A Decisive Movement Expected.

LONDON, July 28.—The *Moniteur* says that the movements and concentration of French troops point to immediate and decisive action.

An immediate and decisive movement of the French army is expected. The objective points have not transpired, but a simultaneous and formidable advance of the army upon the Rhine will probably take place.

Benedetti Author of the Secret Treaty.

LONDON, July 28.—Count Von Bismarck yesterday publicly submitted the original draft of the secret treaty proposed between France and Prussia, *in the handwriting of M. Benedetti, to the scrutiny of all the foreign ambassadors* at Berlin. The affair has created a great sensation, as being a complete refutation of the announcement that Bismarck, and not Benedetti, was the author of the treaty.

Count Bismarck, in a dispatch to the North German Ambassador to England, confirmed the authenticity of the secret treaty published in the London *Times*. He says: "Since 1866, France has incessantly tempted Prussia with offers of territorial aggrandizement at the expense of Belgium and South Germany. He is confident that France will not obtain any enlargement of territory, even by fighting for it, and says that the disclosure made by the *Times* has been withheld. France, though fully armed, would have repealed her offer of peace at the cost of the extinction of Belgium.

Neutrality of Luxembourg Violated.

TREVES, July 27.—The French yesterday violated the neutrality of Luxembourg. A party numbering a hundred men, from Sierick, crossed the Schlenger singing the Marseillaise.

Spanish Authorities Secretly in Favor of France.

LONDON, July 28.—A special correspondent writes from Madrid on the twenty-fifth that the feeling of the Government was secretly in favor of France, based on satisfaction because Prussia and not Spain was attacked. The Republican newspapers denounced this tendency, and warned the Government that the people will not endure base submission to a French alliance under such circumstances. The same sentiment is partly shared by the army. The order expelling Don Carlos from France was purchased through intrigue by Olozaga, and with humiliating concessions. The Spanish parties each regard the war with reference to their dynastic interests. Montpensierists hope that France will be too busy to oppose their candidate. General Prim keeps silence. The Republicans are immovable for a Republic.

Napoleon's Plan of Campaign Altered.

A special correspondent of the *Tribune*, under date of the 24th inst., midnight, writes from Berlin that Prussia's headquarters are still in that city. Prince Frederick Charles is in command of the army of the Rhine. It is considered as certain in Berlin that Napoleon, counting on the disloyalty of part of Southern Germany, planned a sudden movement across the Rhine before Prussia could concentrate a considerable force; that he was bitterly disappointed by the unanimity of all Germany, and not daring to risk a movement north with the South German army on his flank, has certainly backed, and perhaps altered the original plan of the campaign. It is believed no advance can now be made at any point without risking a general engagement. Prussia, though not ready to attack, is ready everywhere for defense.

Prussian Confidence.

The prolonged stay of headquarters, including the King and Gen. Moltke, at Berlin, shows confidence that the Prussian lines cannot anywhere be suddenly forced.

Danish Neutrality.

Danish neutrality is now reckoned as impregnable.

Austria Siding with Prussia.

Austria is now siding with Prussia rather than France.

Purchase of Arms.

The French are purchasing arms in Liege, pretending that they are to supply American orders.

Russia.

A special correspondent at St. Petersburg writes on the 20th that Gortshakoff will not return at present. Baron Frebucks, of the Foreign Office, has been sent to assist him at Wildbad. The Russians are concentrating a corps on the frontier of Galicia. Fleury remains in St. Petersburg at present. The Russian government attempted to interfere by persuading Prussia to make to England the declaration demanded by France, but failed.

The sale of army horses has been discontinued. All leaves of absence in the army have been cancelled. The troops at the camp at Krasnoeselo are held ready to march. Government opinions favor Prussia, while the liberal papers sustain France. The St. Petersburg *Gazette* blames France wholly, while the Moscow *Gazette* and *Exchange Gazette* blame Prussia. The *Solos* was at first for Prussia, but is now against her, but urges strict neutrality on the part of the Government. The *Messenger*, the official paper, at first attacked Prussia so strongly that the Prussian Charge d'Affaires complained.

Fasting and Prayer in Prussia.

Yesterday was observed quite generally as a day of fasting and prayer throughout Prussia. At Bremen and Hamburg business was almost entirely suspended.

Merchantmen Exempt from Seizure.

BERLIN, July 28.—Prussia, in accepting the Paris declaration, also exempts from seizure the enemy's merchantmen not carrying contraband of war.

Congratulatory Addresses.

PARIS, July 28.—The Empress has sent congratulatory addresses to the sailors of the Baltic fleet.

Russian Force in Poland Increased.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 28.—The Russian force in Poland has been increased to 200,000 men, including the regiments of Imperial Guard.

The American Legion.

PARIS, July 28.—*Le Gaulois* newspaper announces with positiveness that an American legion, designated for duty in the French service, is now under process of formation. It adds that the legion will be commanded by experienced French officers.

Financial Crisis in England.

LONDON, July 28—10:30 A. M.—The various markets upon the stock exchange opened quiet, with a subdued feeling. Consols are quoted at 82½. United States bonds 81¼. There were seven failures in the Stock Exchange and one in the Liverpool cotton market reported on yesterday.

LONDON, July 28, Noon.—The Bank of England has just raised the rate of interest to five per cent.

Many additional failures were announced yesterday. Riverton, Hollowell & Crabtree, wool dealers at Bradford, and largely interested in the American trade, stopped yesterday.

LONDON, July 28.—The weekly returns of the Bank of England show a decrease of £1,185,000 in bullion. Several failures of stock brokers in Liverpool and Manchester are announced. The results of the fortnightly settlement in London are not so disastrous as was anticipated.

Movement of Prussian Troops.

PARIS, July 27.—*La Liberte* has the following information from the scene of war: The Prussians have evacuated Weissenbillig, and at Treves they have only two squadrons of cavalry. They are concentrating at Mayence, where King William arrived last night. There is a rumor of an engagement yesterday, in which thirty Germans were killed and eighty made prisoners, without loss to the French. No details of the fight or confirmation of the report are yet received.

Denial from Ollivier.

LONDON, July 28.—Ollivier, in a letter to a friend here, denies the negotiation by France of the alleged secret treaty with Prusssia. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs positively denies that France entertained the idea of annexing Belgium.

Spain Demands an Explanation from Grammont.

The Spanish Government has demanded of the Duke of Grammont an explanation of the assertion of the address of the Corps Legislatif that the Cortes was to be suprised into voting for Prince Hohenzollen.

The London Times on the Secret Treaty.

LONDON, July 28.—The *Times* continues its comments on the secret treaty proposed by France to Prussia. After carefully weighing the evidence, the *Times* thinks the authenticity of the treaty is fully established. It is clear that both parties were involved in a conspiracy, touching which they should now make a clean breast. The Prussian government states that Bennedetti's autograph on the secret treaty, lately made public in England, is visible to all callers at the foreign office. A formal communication from the North German Confederation is expected, demonstrating the authenticity of the treaty and reciting other similar overtures from the French Emperor.

French and English Journals Intercepted.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says the people of that city are furious because Prussia intercepts French and English journals.

France and Denmark.

The *Times* fears Denmark's good understanding with France is due only to her hatred of Prussia.

French Cruisers off the Isle of Wight.

LONDON, July 28.—French cruisers off the Isle of Wight are said to be boarding all merchantmen.

Steamers Taken by the French Government.

PARIS, July 28.—Only the reserve steamers of the Compagnie Generalle trans-Atlantque have been taken by the Government.

War Demonstrations Forbidden.

LIVERPOOL, July 28.—All war demonstrations, either in favor of Germany or France, are forbidden here.

English Neutrality.

LONDON, July 28.—Prussia complains of England furnishing arms and coal to France.

New Light on the Secret Treaty.

BRUSSELS, July 28.—The *Independence Belge* publishes a letter from a Berlin correspondent which throws some new light on the secret treaty proposed to Prussia by France. The correspondent says he saw the original draft of the treaty in the archives of the war office at Berlin, and certifies to the accuracy of the copy recently printed by the London *Times*. France has repeatedly demanded this document from the Prussian government through her representative at Berlin, Count Benedetti, but in all cases has been refused, and now, that she is satisfied its recocovery is impossible, assumes a hostile attitude toward Prussia.

Napoleon's Letter to the Garde Nationale.

PARIS, July 28.—The *Journal Officiel* publishes the following letter from the Emperor, dated July 26th, to the Commander-in-chief of the Garde Nationale of Paris: "Dear General: I beg you to express, on my part, to the Garde Nationale of Paris, how much I count on its patriotism and devotion at the moment when I am about to set out for the army. I have to testify to it the confidence which I repose in its will and ability to maintain order in Paris, and to contribute to the security of the regency of the Empress. It is becoming to say that each one, according to the measure of his ability, shall add to the safety of the country."

No Russian Sympathy with Prussia.

The *Journal* also contains correspondence from St. Petersburg, in which it is said that Russia does not sympathize with Prussia. Russia wishes to make a Prussian lake of the Baltic and attack the independence of Denmark and that of half of Germany. The correspondent says further that the Czar treats the French ambassador here with much distinction.

Circular from the French Minister of the Interior.

The *Patrie* publishes a circular from the Minister of the Interior announcing to the prefects of the departments that the Emperor desires that the funds usually appropriated for public rejoicing at the fete of the 15th of August be given this year to the army.

American Officers Refused Permission to Follow the French Army.

PARIS, July 28.—It having been reported here that several American officers desire to follow the French army in the campaigns against Prussia for the purpose of making observations for the use of the American Government, petitions were lately filed with the Government for the necessary permission. The request was declined, the highest military authority of the Empire repeating that no foreign officer, however high his rank, will be permitted near the French army.

Napoleon's Departure for the Army.

PARIS, July 18.—The Emperor left St. Cloud to-day by special train for the army. He was accompanied by Prince Napoleon. The Empress parted with them at the railway station, was deeply moved, and as soon as the train disappeared returned to the Palace. The Spanish Ambassador had an interview with the Emperor and Empress before his departure, and the *Moniteur Du Soir* reports the extreme friendliness of their conversation. The Ambassador says the Emperor appeared quite well. As the crowd gathered around the Imperial car, the Emperor bowed pleasantly to all, saying *a bien tots*. The representatives of the foreign Powers at Paris transmitted to their respective Governments a notice of the Emperor's departure.

A Votive Offering by the Empress.

The Empress, attended by the ladies of the Court, proceeded to the Chapel of Notre Dame Des Victoires and placed there a votive lamp, similar to the one she placed in the same chapel at the beginning of the Italian war.

Conditional Alliance Between France and Italy.

The *Gaulois* publishes a report that a conditional alliance has been concluded between France and Italy, and that the new treaty stipulates that, in case of certain eventualities, France is to pay Italy sixty million francs, and leave her free to make Rome the Capital of the Kingdom.

The Evacuation of Rome.

Advices from Rome represent that the Pope accepts as inevitable the evacuation of Rome by the French troops.

Grammont's Aspersion of the Spanish Cortes.

MADRID, July 28.—The indignation at Grammont's aspersion of the Cortes is unabated, and tends to avert the sympathies of many from France.

Official Notification.

PARIS, July 28.—The French Government has received official notification of the declaration of neutrality of Denmark.

Movements of Prussian Troops.

PARIS, July 28.—Reports from the Southern border of Baden state that no Prussian troops are to be seen along the Rhine from Basle to Constance. A small corps of infantry is posted near Rheinfelten. The troops of Wurtemburg are moving towards the Fortress of Rastadt.

Belgium Camp Broken Up.

LONDON, July 28.—The Belgium camp at Beverloo has been broken up and the troops distributed among frontier fortresses. All work on fortifications is rapidly hurried forward to completion.

Abdel Kader Volunteers to Serve in the French Army.

Abdel Kader has volunteered to serve in the French army.

Sale of Old Blockade Runners.

Old blockade runners are being sold for service in the Baltic. The steamer Darien changed hands and its name is altered to Genira.

The Coal Trade of the Baltic.

The *Shipping Gazette* censures the attempt of Prussia to interfere with the coal trade of the Baltic, and has reason to expect her next move will be to prononounce coal contraband of war.

More Secret Treaties.

BERLIN July 28.—Count Benedetti's draft of the secret treaty between France and Prussia is not the only document of the kind which exists. Napoleon at one time opened similar negotiations presenting his views with regard to Switzerland, and intimating that he did not know where France ended and Italy begun. Papers proving this statement, it is understood, will soon be produced.

Protection for the Prussian Coast.

BERLIN, July 28.—A royal decree has been issued calling for volunteer marines to protect the Prussian coast. Premiums of various grades, some as high as fifty thousand dollars, are offered for the destruction of hostile vessels.

On a Secret Mission.

PARIS, July 28.—Prince Napoleon is going secretly to Copenhagen.

England's Position on the War.

LONDON, July 28.—The galleries and lobbies of the House of Lords was crowded to-night to hear the statement of the Government's position in the present war. Granville said the Government was embarassed by the explosive material lying around it, with matches ready lighted, the efforts to extinguish which have been useless. Lord Lyons had been able to hold back the declaration of war five days. The incident at Ems between Count Benedetti and the King of Prussia was remarkable but no insult was intended. All observance of the Paris protocol, which provides for the settlement of disputes by mediation, was repudiated by both parties. In the presence of this war, England had but one duty, and that was to observe neutrality. Malmesbury and Russell approved the attitude and action of the Government. The war was wholly needless and inexcusable. Parliament would certainly sustain the Government in its policy of neutrality and await an opportunity for intervention.

A Battle Expected Within Three Days.

LONDON, July 28, Midnight.—Everything indicates that an important engagement must take place within three days. The Prussians are concentrating between Treves and Merssig, on the river Saar. They have four hundred thousand men, and rather too much cavalry to forage. The opposing force of the French numbers about three hundred thousand.

Americans in Poor Business.

BERLIN, July 28.—The French employ American agents to buy arms at Liege, under the pretense that they are intended for the United States.

Danubian Principalities Preparing to Revolt.

LONDON, July 28.—Great excitement was caused in the Danubian Principalities by the breaking out of the war. The people are preparing to make use of the opportunity to obtain their independence. Turkey is arming to prevent a revolt.

The Princess Royal Going to England.

LONDON, July 28.—The armored ship Warrior has been commissioned to bring the Princess Royal, wife of the Crown Prince of Prussia, to England.

Napoleon at Metz.

PARIS, July 28, Midnight.—The Emperor arrived at four o'clock this afternoon at Metz, where the Imperial headquarters are established. A proclamation to the army will be issued to-morrow.

Important Prisoners Captured.

The *Moniteur* reports three important prisoners taken at Metz. Two were officers of the Baden army, and have been released on parole. The other was captured while attempting to cut the telegraph wires. The Baden officers have been treated with great courtesy by Gen. Leboeuf, and will be sent to Paris.

"Peace at Any Price" Not the British Motto.

LONDON, July 28.—Earl Granville's statement in the Lord's to-night, though meager, is considered reassuring. Nothing was said of the secret treaty, nor of Bismarck's telegram to the Prussian Ambassador here. The *Daily News*, in its leader for to-morrow, says: The chief importance of the speech was its reference to our position as a neutral nation. But the purport of English neutrality must be judged less from Granville's guarded speech, than from the tone of Parliament. France and Prussia cannot too clearly understand that if we are not in the fight, it is because we are not in the quarrel. No statesman on either side of the House of Lords is now disposed to say that under no circumstances would England fight. The tone of the press and Parliament alike shows that "peace at any price" is not the national motto. Our interest and obligations on the Continent are binding and important as ever, and we shall never allow her to make Antwerp another Cherbourg.

Peace Still Possible.

The *Daily News* correspondent at Paris, Wednesday, writes that there are some hopes of peace. Negotiations of some sort are proceeding actively. Lord Lyon is constantly with the Duke de Grammont. The Emperor is reported hesitating, fearing a coalition against him. The European cabinets are under a strong impression that peace is possible. Probable as this is, its source gives it weight. Our special correspondent writes from Metz Tuesday, that a Prussian officer says the Kehl bridge was destroyed by telegraphic mistake. After the explosion a second telegram was received from Berlin prohibiting its destruction.

The Fleet at Cherbourg.

The *Tribune* special writes from Cherbourg to-day that the Second Division of the Baltic Fleet is still in port. More iron-clads will arrive from Brest, and the Mediterranean fleet under Vice Admiral Fourishon, comprising seven ships. Prince Napoleon will command the Baltic expeditionary corps. All troops for that corps will not be in Cherbourg for a week, by which time the two main divisions of the fleet will begin an attack at some point on the Prussian coast.

Hanoverian Sympathy With Germany.

CHICAGO, July 28.—About two hundred Hanoverians held a meeting last night, to take action in regard to the news received by the French cable that three hundred Hanoverians had entered the French service. After discussion the following dispatch was sent by cable:

"*To the President of the North German Parliament, Berlin:*

"A report reaches us from Paris, that three hundred Hanoverians have entered the French service. The Hanoverians of Chicago, in mass meeting, trust this to be an infernal falsehood of Napoleon. Our deepest sympathy is with all Germany. May our army soon enter Paris."

SCENES IN METZ.

Hastily Gathered Forces.

From the cable correspondence of the New York *Tribune* we get the following: When I arrived at Metz, for the first time, transport horses were to be found in large numbers. They were heavy, strong looking horses, many of them grays. They were picketed in a large square, their halters tied to wheels of country wagons. The horses had clearly just come from the plough, and beside them lay their ordinary harness. An auxiliary corps of peasants had been engaged to conduct the wagons. They had no uniforms, but carried cards in their hats denoting the corps de armee to which they belonged. The court yards of the hotels are crowded with baggage carts belonging to staff masters. Bazaine alone had at least five two-horse wagons. Orderlies and guards crowded the gates. The private sitting rooms were turned into offices, and the calling saloons were surrounded with uniformed men.

In Marching Order.

This evening I took a walk with an acquaintance. He asked me, "Do you observe anything peculiar about the French officers?" I replied "No." "I do," he answered. "They are dressed in marching order. They embrace instead of bowing when they part. They say au revoir, and not an adieu. There will be a march to-morrow." True enough. When we got to the hotel, the staff wagons were being loaded, and we were informed that Marshal Bazaine and at least one division of his corps would set out at daybreak. Marshal Bazaine commands not only a corps d'armee, but the left wing of the French army. My own belief is that a grand movement across the frontier will commence on Wednesday or Thursday. The center and nearly the whole of the right, except the army of Africa, which is rapidly coming up, and of which the *corps d' etat* is all at hand, are now in line between Bitche and Saarguemins. The left wing, which is immensely strong, is at Metz and Thionville, and will make for Saarlouis and Brickenfeld. The center is heading for Kaisserslautern. Thus the movement will be along the western slope of the Vosges, although a corps will probably be ordered to move in a parallel direction along the east of that range, to watch the defiles, and to give warning of a flank attack by the Prussians. It is not unlikely that the French army will then descend to the valley of the Nahe, and that the King of Prussia, if he is willing to fight at all on the left bank, will accept battle somewhere about Kuentzwich, a position strong in itself, and affording secure retreat to Mayence, the bulwark of Germany, the standing menace of France.

The First Battle—The Chances in Favor of France.

With regard to the chances of success of the two combatants in the first battle, I believe the odds to be immensely in favor of France. For the last twelve days she has been massing the whole of her army on the frontier, and within one or two marches of Bitche and Saarguemins. I have read of a certain number of battalions being sent forward, and of others remaining behind, but, as far as I can judge, the French are all evacuating every garrison *en masse*. I put eight hundred thousand down as the lowest number the Emperor means to have under his hand and in complete communication, at the entrance of the campaign. I believe the concentration now to be within forty-eight hours of completion.

The number of guns will be large, but they will not be adequately housed. The cavalry also will not bear a high proportion, probably under one-tenth of the infantry. The whole of these troops are in a magnificent state of discipline, and the officers are much more numerous than those of the Prussians. The French artillery was superior to the Austrian at Solferino, and the Austrian was superior to the Prussian at Konniggratz. There is no doubt of the Chassepot being a better weapon than the Prussian arm.

I can hardly believe in the Prussians having been able to effect such a concentration of strength as the French have certainly done, and believe that on the opening of the campaign, either with or without a battle, the Prussians must retire behind the Rhine.

The Weather Favorable.

The weather is most inviting for military operations. Even a lady could not consider it a hardship to be forced to sleep under a tent. The country seems made for war, from the absence of fences to embarrass movements. Water, fuel, and outstanding or stacked corn, for forage, are to be met with everywhere. There are many villages in which the troops might, if necessary, sleep at night. At present the authorities avoid billeting men upon the inhabitants out from their corps, inside the towns. Metz, with generals choking the hotels, and baggage and animals covering the squares, is an exception.

Attitude of the Population.

Now for a few words as to the attitude of the population. I have gone through a large section of France—the war section. It is true that, having only traveled by rail, the view I have had is but a hasty culling up of the inner portion of the country; still I find opinions too clearly and evidently marked to make me personally doubtful of the state of public opinion.

First—By officers the war is received as at once their due, and the greatest boon the Emperor could bestow upon them.

Second—The soldiers with the colors accept it with enthusiasm, in many cases with pleasure.

Third—The reserves, who have been out on unlimited leave, take it as a terrible duty which it is their hard luck to have to discharge. Rapidly their opinions merge in those of their comrades.

Fourth—The upper classes, commercial, educational, &c., all talk of La France, and how the Prussians must be beaten. Now it is not patriotic to abuse the Government. This being settled, they immediately pull the Government to pieces. They say Mexico was the cause of Sadowa. We should have fought in 1861. In both Bismarck outwitted our Government. The pretext for war is a bad one. We should not have fought until 1871. Still the war was inevitable, and La France must be and is united.

Fifth—Of the peasantry and lower classes of Alsace, their attitude is plain and unequivocal. They elect that their homes may be burned, their crops and cattle taken by requisition, although it must be said they firmly believe this will happen to their German neighbors over the border, and still they acclaim the war. They fete the soldiers. Most of them talk German as well as French. To be sure, that is not saying much. Many of them do not talk French at all. Still, as M. Thiers says, the wise policy of Colbert has made of them the best Frenchmen in France, and the larger the number of the men who speak their own tongue that fall in the first battle, the better they will be pleased.

The Feeling in England.

The London correspondent of the *Tribune* telegraphs as follows: The number of people who really believe the assurance of the French ambassador, quoted by Lord Granville, respecting the proposed treaty, cannot be very great. Nevertheless, there was a great feeling of relief that Lavalette has even professed to be able to explain away so ugly an incident. Explanations are eagerly awaited from Berlin, in addition to what the English ambassador has telegraphed.

The *Daily News* to-morrow will express the willingness of the government to receive friendly assurance from France. That journal says:

"We are ready to admit that, whatever has been discussed, nothing unfriendly has been done. Perhaps the misunderstanding just raised will tend to consolidate our friendships both with France and Prussia, and it will have shown that we are not disposed to be regarded as of no account in the affairs of Europe, and that any attempt to redistribute European territories and to reconstruct the map of Europe, made without us, would be 'reckoning without a host.' We desire to maintain neutrality, but shall not forget our obligations of treaties, nor the duties of our position, nor the claims of our national honor and pride. We are friends of both parties, but are friends of national right and justice, and whoever infringes that must count on having England for an enemy."

This article will express the general feeling yesterday and this morning. All England waits in suspense for a reaction of that which almost threatened instant war. With such a prospect, anxious faces were turned toward America, and the anxious question was perpetually asked, what will America say and do if we have to side against France? There has been great satisfaction in learning that in general the American sympathies are with Prussia.

England's Mediation.

The correspondence to-day published concerning the English efforts for mediation adds little to what is already known. It applauds Great Britain's share in the negotiations, but declares that the knowledge of what was going on was far from complete. It was no fault of Granville, says the *Daily News*, that his incessant and indefatigable exertions for peace could not succeed. But what throws an air of painful unreality over all this correspondence, almost unexceptionable, as we find it, on the part of our own Government, is on one hand the clear determination of France to obtain at least a grand diplomatic victory by humiliation of Prussia, and on the other hand the evident conviction of King William that Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen's candidature was nothing but a pretext, and that the Government of France was treating Prussia as it had treated Austria in January, 1859, intending to make war, and trying to put the defendant in the wrong.

Modern War—The Coming Carnage.

[From the Journal des Debats, July 15.]

Let us not speak lightly of war, and especially of modern war. Tried soldiers look grave when they speak of this shock of dense masses to be led in a few days to a field of carnage, there to make trial of the engines of destruction with which the two belligerent powers are amply provided. The dead will be reckoned by hundreds of thousands, and the next day there will be mourning in a million of families. The antique courage of those cavaliers, mailed in iron, whose lightest exploits were pompously celebrated, seems to pale before the resignation of the modern soldier, exposed uncovered to the fire of the chassepot and mitrailleuse.

The Prussians Have the Mitrailleuse.

There is talk of experiments made within these few days, in the environs of Paris, with cannon of a new model, breech-loading, and firing forty balls at each discharge. It is the pistol revolver system applied to artillery, with this great difference, that the projectiles do not follow the one line of fire, but form a semi-circle. These guns are divided in four sections, each portable by one man. They are put together and screwed up tight in three or four minutes. The Prussians also have, it seems, their revolving gun and their mitrailleuse. We read that these weapons have been tested and constructed with the greatest secrecy. The place of manufacture was surrounded by a cordon of troops, under the most precise orders to repel all curious inquiry.

Coblentz, the Scene of the First Shock.

Coblentz, near which city it is supposed the first shock of arms between the French and Prussian armies will be felt, is situated on the left bank of the Rhine and the right bank of the Moselle, at the confluence of those rivers. It is about seventy miles northeast of Metz, by the post road, but is more than double that distance by way of the river, owing to its sinuosities. Coblentz contains a population of about twenty thousand souls, and is one of the best fortified places in Prussia. The fortifications surrounding it form a vast camp capable of containing one hundred thousand men, and combine the systems of Carnot and Montalembert. Four forts protect it on the left bank of the Rhine. These fortifications, with the Fortress of Ehrenbreitstein, were over twenty years in rebuilding, after the downfall of Napoleon, and cost some $5,000,000. The principal strength of the city lies in Ehrenbreitstein (honor's broad stone), a village and fortress situated on a large rock which towers above everything for miles around. It is impregnable to assault on three sides, but on the northwest it is considerably exposed. Four hundred heavy guns are mounted in the fortress, and these sweep the Rhine in all directions and the Road to Nassau. On the top of the rock is a large platform which serves as parade ground and which covers large arched cisterns, supplied with water by springs without the walls, and capable of containing a three years' supply of the liquid. There is also a well sunk 400 feet in the rock, communicating with the Rhine. It is not thought that any attempt will be made by the French to take Coblentz by a direct attack, but a flank movement to drive the Prussians from the place will doubtless be essayed.

The Term of Prussian Service.

Mr. Roesing, Consul-General of the North German Union, says in a circular that all Germans "who are under obligation to report to military duty have to do so by their own means, when public notice has been given of mobilization of the army. No such notification has as yet reached here." By Prussian law every man capable of bearing arms must enter the army. No substitutes are allowed. He is enrolled at twenty and serves seven years three in the regular army and four in the reserve. He is then in the "Landwehr" for nine years, and is then enrolled in the "Landsturm" till he is fifty. In case of war, the regular army is called first, then the reserves, then the Landwehr. The Landsturm is not called beyond the frontiers.

Miscellaneous War News.

Belgium, which France proposed to annex, has an area of only 11,267 square miles, but has a population of 4,839,094, being thus the most densely inhabited country in Europe. She has a standing army of forty thousand men, and when on the war footing her forces number one hundred thousand. Besides the standing army she has a National Guard representing about four hundred thousand men. Belgium has an extensive commerce, and her finances are in a very satisfactory state.

The Kingdom of the Netherlands, which has been brought into question by the secret treaty, has an area of 13,464 square miles, a population of 3,735,682, and an army of sixty thousand men. It has a navy of sixty steamers, with 641 guns, and fifty-four sailing vessels with 598 guns. The kingdom has a moderate revenue, which is not exceeded by the current expenditures. The colonial possessions of the Netherlands embrace an area of 651,268 square miles, with an estimated population of 18,371,000. Java is the most important of these colonies.

On obtaining the Princedom of Heckingen and Sigmaringen by a family arrangement in 1848, King William of Prussia hastened to repair the old manor of Zollern, to rebuild anew its Gothic foundations, and to cause to be inscribed in letters of gold and azure, above the entrance door, this inscription:

"Zollern, Nuremberg, Brandenburg united, built this castle in 1858. The strong hand of Prussia raised me up. I am called the door of the Eagle, 1851."

Above this proud gateway his Prussian Majesty caused a figure in relief to be erected, representing a fully armed knight with this motto: "*Vom Fels zum Meer*"—from the rock to the sea—that is to say, from Zollern to the Baltic, from Zollern to Trieste on the Adriatic, being understood.

A native of Rhenish Prussia writes to M. Granier de Cassagnac that the German people on the left bank of the Rhine do not desire annexation to France, and that "before conquering that section the French must destroy the armies and people of the Germanic Confederation—a rather difficult matter." M. de Cassagnac replies that there is a choice of only two alternatives—"either France will go to the Rhine, or Prussia will go to the Pyrenees."

The Paris *Siecle* says that the forces of the North German Confederation, independently of those of Southern Germany, which the treaties place at the disposition of Prussia, are composed as follows: Field troops, 540,000 men, with 1,170 pieces of cannon and 133,000 horses; reserve, 188,000; and landwehr, 175,000. The fighting force forms 13 corps d'armee, containing 114 infantry regiments, 16 battalions of chasseurs, 74 regiments of cavalry and 13 of artillery. The French army has 112 regiments effective force in infantry, the Turcos, and 20 battalions of foot chasseurs. In cavalry and artillery the difference is not great, and rather in favor of France. The insufficient organization of the National Guard Mobile gives the latter country a certain inferiority at the commencement, but that would be speedily made up if, contrary to our wishes, a war should break out.

As one of the strongest incentives to war, the French journals said that if France had once more submitted to be insulted and outwitted by Bismarck, "no woman of character would have consented to be seen on a Frenchman's arm."

M. Henri Rochefort writes from prison to his constituents: "The dynastic conflict, which is at present troubling business and the public minds, is the most terrible condemnation of the monarchical principle. If, instead of expelling the Spanish Republicans who had taken refuge on the French soil, the Cabinet had favored the establishment of a Republic in Spain, we should not have had to upset a King whose dethronement will perhaps cost oceans of blood and years of misery. Nor should we either have had to fear the sudden formation of those secret alliances, the combination of which is repugnant to the straightforward character of republican institutions."

Building Blown Down at Warren, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WARREN, O., July 28, 1870.

The storm of last evening blew down the walls of a new brick school house on Market street. The brick work had just been finished. The loss is between four and five hundred dollars.

Why is It.

That every one asks for Pier Dannals & Co's cream ale? We think it's because every one knows that it is what its cracked up to be. †

WASHINGTON.

Cost of Collecting Income Tax.

Proposition from the Germans to Send a Representative to the Prussian Camp—Public Buildings in Chicago to be Remodeled—Scarcity of Corn in Mexico—Deposit of Legal Tenders for Outstanding Circulation Required of Banks in Liquidation—Destruction of Bonds Purchased by the Treasury Department, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 28, 1870.

Cost of Collecting the Income Tax.

In answer to statements that the cost of collecting the income tax will nearly equal the whole amount collected, the Treasury Department furnishes the information that the whole cost of collecting the entire internal revenue tax, including the income tax, will fall short of seven million dollars, and that the collection of the income tax for the year 1870 will add but little to the cost of collecting the internal revenue taxes assessed upon other objects of taxation. It will, it is true, add something to the fees of collectors, and a few days' labor and pay to those deputy assessors who reside in wealthy districts, from which the revenue is derived, and that is all. The additional cost to that which would have been paid assessors and collectors, had there been no such to be assessed, will not exceed two per cent., or two hundred thousand dollars in all.

A Representative in the Prussian Camp.

The Germans in this region are discussing the question of sending a representative to the Prussian camp. The Baltimore *Wecker* suggested that General Sigel would be sent to Germany as a representative of German citizens of the United States. The *Wecker* thinks it important that there should be an observer of the great struggle who would be in constant communication with his countrymen in America, and whose reputation at home and his knowledge of the arts of war would be a sufficient guarantee of truthfulness and impartiality of his reports.

The *Wecker* brought forth the project in assurance that General Sigel, representing five millions of Germans in America, would be well received in the Prussian camp, and very probably would be assigned to the honorary position of a staff officer. The suggestion has been cordially indorsed by almost every German paper of standing and influence in this section, the only difference of opinion being as to the capacity in which the General should go, all parties being anxious to avoid the least appearance of a violation of the neutrality laws. The proposition made by the Philadelphia *Democrat* has met with much favor, viz: "That General Sigel should be made the head of a sanitary commission, and sent to the seat of war to disburse the funds contributed by the Germans in this country for the relief of the sick and wounded soldiers of the German army."

Chicago Public Buildings.

One of the appropriation bills of the late session of Congress contained a clause saying the whole cost of the Chicago Marine Hospital shall not exceed three hundred thousand dollars. The Treasury Department thereupon called for bids, fourteen were sent in, but nobody proposed to finish the work for the sum now at the command of the Secretary, and he has therefore rejected all the bids, and the work must be suspended for further legislation, as it would in his judgment involve too great a loss to go on and complete the buildings with the money remaining at his disposal for the same.

Orders have been sent out to remodel the depositors' office in the Chicago custom house, so as to increase its size and accommodations. Such changes are also to be made in the Chicago postoffice during the summer as will give the postmaster the use of the entire basement and first floor.

Scarcity of Corn in Mexico.

President Juarez has forwarded a copy of a circular dated June 23, which he has just issued to the State Department, in which, on account of the scarcity of corn in the State of Campeachy, he decrees that foreign corn shall be admitted duty free into the port of Campeachy for a period of six months, and in addition six hundred pounds of flour may be admitted free for each ten thousand pounds of corn introduced, but for this period and four months after flour and corn cannot be passed through Campeachy or any other State unless the regular duty be paid.

Important to Banks in Liquidation.

All national banks that have gone into liquidation, except those doing so for the purpose of consolidating with others, are by a recent act of Congress required, prior to the 14th of September, to deposit legal tenders in the Treasury for their outstanding circulation. If they fail to do so their deposit bonds are to be sold immediately thereafter for the purpose of winding them up forthwith. This order affects twenty five or thirty banks, some of which withdrew from business long ago, but are still making money on a considerable portion of their original circulation.

Destruction of Bonds Purchased by the Treasury.

One section of the funding bill provided that all bonds heretofore bought by the Treasury Department should be destroyed at once. This applied to those purchased for the sinking fund, as well as those held subject to the order of Congress. The aggregate amount is about one hundred and thirty-one million dollars, and the bonds are to be burnt this week. All future purchases are also to be destroyed, and "burning day" will come at the close of each recurring month, to the end that the evidences of our debt may be put out of existence.

WASHINGTON, July 28, 1870.

POSTAL MATTERS.

Special agencies—The Postmaster General has appointed Joseph S. Elwill, of La Crosse; L. M. Shumaker, of Danville, Virginia; James Strong, Jr., of Elyria, Ohio; B. K Sharretts, of New York, and I. B. Furay, of Omaha, Nebraska, special agents at large on mail depredations, at $1,600 per annum and $3 per diem each, to take effect August 1st, 1870.

Route agencies—Junction City to Humboldt, Kansas, Douglas Putnam is appointed an additional agent at $900 per annum; New York to Greenport, Elias H. Smith is appointed at $900 per annum, vice A. B. Dunham, removed.

Mail Route Messenger—John A. Young is appointed at $600 per annum, vice S. E. Ayman, declined.

Separating Office—The Postmaster General has declared Tyrone, Pa., to be a separating office from August 1st, and allow the Postmaster $200 per annum for clerical duties.

An office is established at Pine Summit, Columbia county, Pennsylvania, and Richard W. Lyons, Postmaster.

Office at Burns' Mills, Bedford county, Pennsylvania, is re-established, and Alexander T. Burns appointed Postmaster.

West Virginia—An office is established at Knott's Mills, Preston county, and James S. Knott's appointed Postmaster, on route Rowlesburg to Saint George. At Bridgeport, Harrison county, Thornton H. C. Fitzhugh is appointed Postmaster, vice Mrs. Elizabeth Carpenter, deceased. J. L.

CHINESE EMIGRATION.

Information has been received from General Legendre, Consul at Amoy, that the Chinese Government has limited the exportation of Chinese laborers to vessels of treaty powers, and the consul seems of the opinion that the effect will be to decrease or prevent this kind of emigration.

GRANTED A LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

Judge Advocate General Holt has been granted twenty-five days' leave of absence, from August 7th.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The Customs receipts last week were $3,347,481.

INTERNAL REVENUE COLLECTIONS

For the fifteen months prior to June 1st amounted to $278,332,314, an increase of $65,500,657 as compared with the previous fifteen months.

ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Judge Richardson has assumed the duties of Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

SECRETARY BOUTWELL

Is about to leave for Massachusetts for several weeks' absence.

FIRES.

Two Distilleries, a Paper Mill and Other Buildings Burned at Peoria, Ill.—A Planing Mill, a Dozen Houses and a Large Amount of Lumber Destroyed.

PEORIA, July 28.—The most destructive fire ever known here occurred yesterday afternoon, destroying the Peoria Paper Mills; Spink & Co.'s Distillery, with 550 barrels of whisky; Farrel's distillery, with 2,000 barrels of whisky; Hughes's cooper shop, and Reynolds & Co.'s pork house. The total loss will not be far from $500,000. Hundreds of men have been thrown out of employment. The fire originated in the cutting machine of the paper mill, it becoming heated by friction with the rags.

CINCINNATI, July 28.—A destructive fire this morning, about two o'clock, occurred in the east end of the city, destroying completely the Queen City Saw and Planing Mills, a dozen houses and a large quantity of lumber. The mills were owned by C. W. Magill, and were worth $30,000; insured for $6,000 in city companies. A dozen families lost their homes. The total loss will reach $70,000.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 28, 1870.

THE INDIAN COMMISSION.

The Board of Indian Commissioners held a meeting last evening, and re-elected Mr. Brunot President and Vincent Colyer Secretary. Messrs. Garwell, Long and Colyer were appointed a committee to consult with the Osages, supervise the payment of the Pottowatomies, Creeks, &c., and visit Indian Territory. Messrs. Brunot and Campbell are to attend to the Sioux, and Stuart, Dodge and Campbell assist Commissioner Parker in the purchase of Indian goods. Premises were secured here for the storage of goods, which will at once be advertised for. It is to be hoped all will be forwarded within twenty days. Supplies of agricultural implements, seeds, &c., that can be will be purchased at the west. Those for the Pacific coast will be purchased in California. Messrs. Farwell and Colyer will visit the Indian reservations on the Pacific slope, including Arizona, in September.

RELEASE REFUSED.

Judge Brady refuses to release on a writ of *habeas corpus* West and Galway, officers of the society for the prevention of gambling.

ADMIRAL FARRAGUT DANGEROUSLY ILL.

Admiral Farragut lies dangerously ill with the asthma, at Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

SPECIE SHIPMENT.

The steamer Calabria, for Europe, took a million and a quarter of specie.

DIFFICULTIES ADJUSTED.

The steamer Rising Star, from Aspinwall, reports that the difficulties between Peru and Bolivia have been arranged. There was a sharp earthquake at Lima, with no damage.

A brother of Red Cloud, named Yellow Eagle, was thrown from a mule and killed a few days ago.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Recent Outrages on French Citizens in China—Revolutionary Intrigues in Rome—Death of Madame Rattazzi—The Successor of Prevost-Paradol, &c., &c.

Archbishop of Alaska.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 28.—The Emperor appoints John Acchinan Director and Inspector of the Ecclesiastical Seminary, of Moscow, as Archbishop of Alaska and the Aleutian Islands, to reside either at San Francisco or New York, his salary to be paid from the Imperial treasury.

Recent Outrages on French Citizens in China.

PARIS, July 28.—A dispatch from China, overland, states that four French vessels of war have arrived before Tientsin. A Chinese functionary, Schong Ho, has been appointed Chinese Embassador to Paris, with a mission to offer satisfaction to France for the recent ourages on French citizens. Pekin was tranquil.

LONDON, July 28.—Advices from Shanghai to July 14th, show that the attack on the foreigners at Pekin was directed only against the French, though other foreigners were accidentally killed. The house of the Sisters of Mercy was destroyed and its inmates ravished by the Chinese.

Revolutionary Intrigues in Rome and Italy.

LONDON, July 27.—Revolutionary intrigues are rife in Rome and Italy, in view of the probable withdrawal of French troops. A secret deposit of arms was discovered in Genoa, and a large quantity of guns and ammunition was seized. The Pope is deeply alarmed at the projects of France and plots of party action.

Infallibility.

The French prelates absent from the Council at the time of the final vote on the infallibility dogma are now sending in their adhesion to the new article of faith. Among those who have thus signified their acquiescence are the Archbishops of Rheims, Tours, Chamberg, Auch and Aix, and the Bishops of Orleans, Strasbourg, Nantes, Vannes, Monteauben, Tarbes and Clermont.

Parliament.

LONDON, July 28.—The bill removing clerical disabilities was debated in the committee and amended. The India Budget was presented by the Duke of Argyle and the House adjourned.

LONDON, July 28.—In the Commons to-night the Government was asked if any orders prohibiting the importation of coal had gone out. The Attorney General replied that no such order had been issued, and added that it would be impossible to legally seize and detain coal, unless on a vessel in the service of the belligerents. Mr. Cardwell, War Secretary, declined to make any statement of the views of the Government about placing the army on a war footing. The Attorney General begged the members to cease putting questions of international law, and protested against being expected at the present time to answer questions of so much delicacy and moment. The foreign enlistment act was introduced. After discussing in Committee of Supply the sundry appropriation bills, adjourned.

Death of a Bishop.

DUBLIN, July 28.—The Bishop of Armagh died while returning from Rome.

Goodwood Races.

LONDON, July 28.—The Goodwood Cup was won by Sir J. Hawley's Siderollie, beating Champion second and Pate third.

Exulting Over the Success of the Cambria.

LONDON, July 28.—There is immense exultation here at the success of the Cambria.

Death of Madame Rattazzi.

FLORENCE, July 28.—Madame Rattazzi died yesterday.

Prevost-Paradol's Successor.

PARIS, July 28.—Edmund About will replace the late Prevost-Paradol in the French Academy, and possibly as Minister to Washington.

Marine News.

MOVILLE, July 27.—The steamer India, from New York, has arrived.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 28.—The steamer Bremen, from New York, arrived this morning. The steamer Baltimore, from Baltimore, arrived yesterday.

QUEENSTOWN, July 28.—The steamship Holland, from New York, arrived to-day.

The Markets.

LONDON, July 28, Evening.—Consols for money 89¼. American securities quiet; '62s, 82; '65s, 82; '67s, 81; 10-40s 80. Erie 15¾; Illinois 103; Great Western 21. Stocks flat.

LIVERPOOL, July 28.—Cotton irregular; middling uplands 7¾d; Orleans 8d; sales 8,000 bales. California white wheat 11s 4d; western No. 2 9s 8d@9s 9d; winter 10s 6d. Western flour 26s. Corn—No 2 mixed 34s 6d. Oats 2s 5d. Barley 5s. Peas 39s 6d. Pork 125s. Beef 118s 6d. Lard 71s. Bacon—58s for Cumberland cut; 68s for short rib. Turpentine 31s@33s 6d.

LONDON, July 28.—Tallow 45s 9d. Linseed dull. Refined petroleum easier at 1s 6d. Linseed oil heavy at £30 10s@£30 15s. Spirits turpentine dull.

HAVRE, July 28.—Cotton on spot 97 francs.

PARIS, July 18.—Bourse opened firm; rentes 66 francs.

ANTWERP, July 28.—Petroleum closed dull at 47 francs 48 centimes.

FRANKFORT, Evening, July 28.—United States securities higher; closed at 79¼.

POLITICAL.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ASHLAND, O., July 28, 1870.

The Fourteenth District Democratic Congressional Convention, consisting of Wayne, Holmes, Loraine, Medina and Ashland counties, met here to-day at ten o'clock A. M. The Chairman, H. S. Lee, called the Convention to order, and, on motion of J. A. Estell, of Holmes, a permanent organization was effected by electing Hon. James Johnston, of Medina, President of the Convention, and two persons from each county for Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Committees on Credentials and Resolutions were then appointed.

On motion of J. A. Estell, of Holmes, the following Central Committee was appointed: W. G. Hellman and W. Armentrout, of Ashland; J. K. Newcomer and D. L. Walsworth, of Loraine; J. A. Estell and M. A. Hoagland, of Holmes, and T. Y. McCroy and Helman, of Wayne. The Convention then took a recess until one o'clock P. M.

The Committee on Credentials reported the delegations full and no contests. J. A. Estell, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following, which were adopted:

WHEREAS, The frauds, speculations, squandering of public lands, unequal and oppressive taxation, the partiality shown to bondholders, bankers and stock gamblers, the utter disregard of the fundamental law of the land, and the principles upon which the Government was founded, of which the majority in Congress is chargeable, demand a change in the Legislative Department of the Government; therefore,

Resolved, That for the purpose of securing honesty and economy in the administration of the Government, reduced taxation, an equal distribution of the burdens and benefits of government, a reduction of the number of officers to what is really necessary, and other needed reforms, and relief to all oppressed people, we pledge ourselves to use all honorable means to secure the election of the candidate this day nominated.

The following persons were then announced as candidates for nomination: J. P. Cowan, of Ashland; L. R. Critchfield, of Wayne; D. L. Wadsworth, of Loraine, and John McSweeny, of Wayne. Wadsworth's name was withdrawn on the third ballot, and L. R. Critchfield was nominated on the eleventh ballot, he receiving sixty, McSweeny thirty-four, and Cowan twenty-five votes. Mr. Critchfield was then declared the unanimous choice of the Convention.

The Congressional Central Committee organized by electing J. A. Estell, of Holmes, and E. B Eshelman, of Wayne, Secretaries. The Convention then adjourned.

CHARLESTON, July 28.—The Republican State Convention, which met at Columbia last evening, nominated Governor Scott for re-election. A. J. Ransier, colored, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor. A large majority of the delegates were colored. B. F. Whittimore was Chairman of the Committee on Credentials and Platform. The candidates of the Union Reform party are stumping the State, and the contest promises to be the most active ever known in the State.

CHICAGO, July 28.—The Democratic Congressional Convention of the First Iowa District, met at Fairfield yesterday and nominated Hon. Edmond Jaeger, of Keokuk, for Congress.

DENVER, COL., July 27.—The Democratic Convention nominated Geo. W. Miller, of Denver, Delegate to Congress on the ninth ballot.

General Cassius M. Clay will speak at the prominent places in the territory in behalf of the Republican party.

CINCINNATI, July 28.—General George W. Morgan was nominated for Congress, by the Democratic Convention, at Newark, on Wednesday, by acclamation.

Hon. John A. Smith was nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Sixth Congressional District, at Hillsboro, on the 27th.

ALLIANCE O.

Commencement Exercises at Mount Union College.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ALLIANCE, O., July 28, 1870.

The Commencement at Mount Union College to-day was made the occasion of the assembling of a very large number of the old students and friends of this highly prosperous educational institution. The number of students who have attended this College, now exceeds seven thousand, and were well represented here to-day.

The graduating class was the largest in the history of the College, numbering twelve in the classical and sixteen in the scientific course. The exercises were to have been held in a grove adjacent to the College, but owing to the rain this part of the programme could not be carried out. The hall would not hold more than half those present. The graduating class acquitted themselves well, and are an honor to their instructors. The exercises closed this evening by a contest between the literary societies, which was very interesting to those remaining to hear it.

Additional Telegraph on Fourth Page.

Little Girl Killed by Lightning at Wooster, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WOOSTER, O., July 28, 1870.

A little girl aged seven years, daughter of William Riffle, of this place, was killed by lightning to-day, while sitting near a stove, when the charge came down the pipe. At the same time two men and a horse were stunned and fell to the ground in different parts of the town.

Outrageous Adulteration.

A great many persons object to using baking powders, thinking they contain impure and unhealthy materials; and it is often said in our hearing "We prefer to use cream of tartar." It no doubt answers the purpose when it can be obtained perfectly pure, but we venture to say that not one pound in every thousand consumed is pure. The price of genuine cream of tartar is high, and admits of adulteration which unscrupulous dealers, in order to make a large profit, are eager to take hold of. We submit the following as one of the many notices we have seen bearing upon this subject; it is clipped from the well known *American Grocer*:

"Having occasion, a day or two ago to use some cream of tartar, we sent to a friend in the trade from whom we were constantly buying, for a small quantity. Its action was so different from what it ought to have been, that our attention was called to it. Upon an analysis we find the sample to contain 83 per cent. of sulphate of lime—plaster of Paris—and the other 17 per cent. composed of starch and sulphuric acid, without a trace, so far as our examination has extended, of bi tartrate of potash—cream of tartar. We know our friend had no idea of what this wretched stuff consisted that he was selling every day to families for baking powder. Upon inquiry we ascertained that he purchased his cream of tartar from one of the leading drug houses of this city, and that he was getting the pure ground crystal. We do not know what he paid for it, but he was selling it at seventy cents per pound. Five cents per pound would pay an elegant profit of a hundred per cent. upon the manufacture of the stuff."

With facts like these staring us in the face we make no apology for calling the attention of our readers to the following:

Certificate of Purity.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY,
PITTSBURGH, PA., February 1, 1870.

I have repeatedly examined the Banner Baking Powder, manufactured by Jesse H. Lippincott, of this city, and have always found it to contain the purest materials; it is prepared according to the chemical equivalents, by a process of great simplicity, securing all the valuable qualities of the various agents in a concentrated state, imparting to it an efficacy and reliability not contained in many of the Baking Powders now before the public. Of late, I had occasion to examine a variety of well-known brands, the majority of which were prepared on anything but scientific principles, and the proportions of the ingredients were anything but rational. Having a thorough knowledge of the composition of the Banner Powder, I unhesitatingly pronounce it the best that has come under my notice, not only for producing the results desired in an article of this kind, but also on account of its healthfulness, which cannot be disputed.

OTTO WUTH,
Analytical and Consulting Chemist.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 121⅜@121½

NEW YORK, July 28—P. M.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Wall street is dull. The German bankers are free sellers of gold on the Stock Exchange. The share list advanced, closing at the highest quotations of the day. Shipments of specie thus far by the Caledonia $600,000.

MONEY

Market 3@4 per cent.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Decidedly lower; prime bankers' sixty days bills 109⅝; sight bills very firm at 110⅝@110⅞; cable transfers 111⅛@111¼.

GOLD

Weak: opened at 121½, touched 122 and closed at 121⅜@121½. Rates for carrying, 6, 5, 4, 4½, 3 and 2 ⅌ cent. flat. Time gold is in demand and loans are made for 90 days' flat against currency, but at the close ¼ to ⅜ ⅌ cent premium was demanded. Clearances $72,000,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Quiet but strong at an advance. Coupons 1881, 113⅜@113¾; do 1862, 110⅜@110½; do 1864, 109¾@110; do 1865, 109⅞@110; do new, 108¾@109; do 1867, 108⅞@109; do 1868, 108⅞@109⅛; 10-40s, 106¾@107; currency, 110⅜@111. The Treasury bought $2,000,000 at 107 21-100@109 38-100.

STATE BONDS

Dull and heavy except for new Tennessees, which are strong. Missouris 88½; old Tennessees, 63; new do, 60½; old Virginias 60; old North Carolinas 47; new do 28.

STOCKS.

The market is more active, with a general advance in prices. Lake Shore and New York Central were the chief features, the former rising to 91½, and the latter to 93½. Canton 62; Cumberland 30; Western Union Telegraph 34⅜; Quicksilver, 4½; Mariposa 5; do preferred 10; Adams Express 64¾; Wells, Fargo 13½; American 42½; United States 43½; Pacific Mail 40½; New York Central 93; New York Central Scrip 88½; Erie 21⅜; do preferred 42; Harlem 131½; do preferred 132; Burlington 155; Hartford and Erie 3½; Reading 96½; Michigan Central 118; Lake Shore 91; Illinois Central 129; Pittsburgh 107; Northwestern 82¼; do preferred 88½; Rock Island 114; New Jersey Central 103½; St. Paul 60; do preferred 78½; Wabash 50; do preferred 22; Fort Wayne 92½; Terre Haute 25; Chicago and Alton 115½; do preferred 116; Ohio and Mississippi 34½; Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati 78; Panama 82.

Sub-Treasury balance—Gold $89,389,974; currency $73,679,564.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, July 28.—Cattle market more active, and quotations unchanged; 780 head changed hands at $8 50 for extra Ohio; $8 25 for good Kentucky; $7 for fair Illinois; $6 for common Missouri. Receipts for the week 294 cars, with 42 cars over from last week. Sheep tolerably active at last week's decline; sales to-day of 4,000 head at $3 75 for choice, to $2 25 for fair Canada lambs; sheep $5; one lot of 229 Ohio lambs sold at $4 12½. Hogs firm and operations confined to selected lots.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, July 28.—Beeves dull and ½c lower; quotations 5@8½c; receipts for the week 1,226; sales 1,125. Hogs active; receipts light, and quotations well maintained at 10@10½c; receipts 2,188. Sheep dull with a downward tendency, at 4@5½c; lambs $2@4; receipts of sheep and lambs 6,430.

DIED.

McTURK—On Thursday, July 28th, 1870, Mrs. HARRIET McTURK, in the sixty-ninth year of her age.

Funeral THIS (Friday) AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock, from the First Methodist Church, Meadow street, East Birmingham. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

FRANCE—At 1 o'clock Thursday afternoon, 28th inst., ANDREW O. FRANCE.

Funeral will take place from his late residence, 108 Beaver street, Allegheny, THIS AFTERNOON, at half-past 3 o'clock.

SHALLENBERGER—At Rochester, Pa., July 28th, Mrs. RACHEL SHALLENBERGER, in the seventieth year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence on SATURDAY 30th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

NARDI—At 2 o'clock on Thursday, July 28, 1870, WM. A. NARDI, at New Castle, of consumption, in the twenty-second year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his mothers' residence, No. 6 Congress street, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

FULTON—After a lingering illness, at Cresson Springs, Pa., on Tuesday, July 26th, 1870, THOMAS FULTON, of Pittsburgh, aged thirty-three years.

The funeral took place at Summitville, Cambria county, Pa., on Thursday morning last. The services were performed by Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, D. D., of the Bath Eden Baptist Church, Philadelphia, Pa.

"Peacefully Sleep."

McCLINTOCK—On Thursday, July 28th, at 5 P. M., WASHINGTON McCLINTOCK, in the fifty-sixth year of his age.

The funeral will take place from his late residence on the Perrysville Plankroad, Allegheny. Carriages will leave Fairman & Sampson's, Seventh avenue and Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, also Sandusky, near Ohio street, Allegheny, at 2 P. M.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS, *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—SALESMAN—A COMPETENT Man in a Jobbing Dry Goods House. Must understand the business thoroughly and be a good Solicitor. Address, with references, Box A, Commercial office.

WANTED—GIRLS—FOR CITY AND country. Several men want Farm work, Gardening, Driving, &c. Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—TO INVEST—$7,000 IN Bond and Mortgage for the term of three years. Inquire at 179 Smithfield street.

WANTED—STOREROOM—SUITABLE for a Wholesale and Retail Business. Possession wanted immediately. Address C. G., this office. tf

WANTED—SALESMEN—IMMEDIATELY, two good Salesmen wanted to sell Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machines in the country on a salary. Horses and Wagons furnished by the Company. No capital required. Call on or address WM. SUMNER & CO., No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. MWF

WANTED—BUSINESS MAN—A GENeral Agent is required by one of the most successful Life Insurance Companies of New York city. A gentleman well qualified for the business can secure important territory and a valuable contract by addressing, with information and references, Life Company, Box 694, Postoffice, New York city. MWF

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—FIVE good Men wanted to sell the improved Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine on a salary in the city. Call on or address WM. SUMNER & CO., No. 140 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa. MWF

WANTED—MOULDERS—TEN GOOD Machinery Moulders, to whom steady employment will be given if application is made before the 1st of August, to J. H. BASS, Fort Wayne, Ind.

WANTED—SERVANTS—TWO COMPETENT Women Servants for a private family in the vicinity of East Liberty. Good references required. For information apply at the office of the Pittsburgh Commercial, between the hours of 10 and 12 A. M.

WANTED—TO BORROW—FIFTY Thousand Dollars, for Three Years, to be secured by Mortgage on First Class Real Estate in Pittsburgh. None but Principals need apply. Address "Z," Box "O," Commercial Office.

WANTED--AGENTS.

WANTED—AGENT—ONLY ONE GOOD Agent in the city of Pittsburgh, Pa., to sell one of the best Writing Inks in the United States. A commission of 20 per cent. will be paid. This is the cheapest Ink sold anywhere. Reference required. Address with stamp, Union Ink Manufactory, Shiremanstown, Pa.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—THIS IS TO NOTIFY ALL persons seeking Homes or Investments in Real Estate that they will save time, trouble and money by procuring a copy of the Pittsburgh Real Estate Register. It contains a vast amount of City, Suburban, Village and Country Property; also, Manufacturing Sites, Business Chances, &c., &c. Those contemplating investing in Real Estate in any form will undoubtedly find it to their interest to get the Register. We will send it free to any address. CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, Commercial Building, opposite the Postoffice. d*

BOARDING.

BOARDING—WANTED, BOARDERS, A few Gentlemen can find first-class Boarding by applying at No. 44 Grant street.

STRAYED.

STRAYED—FROM THE PREMISES OF the subscriber, last Monday, a medium sized white Cow, with black spots, about nine years old and giving milk; both ears cropped. A suitable reward will be paid for her return to P. CONSIDINE, corner of Wylie and Roberts streets.

STRAYED—FROM NO. 28, CORNER OF Penn and Fourth streets, on Sunday, July 24th, a Red Cow. A reward will be paid for her return to CHARLES A. WOOD.

MONEY TO LOAN.

$100,000 TO LOAN ON REAL Estate security, in Allegheny county; Judgments bought. Attorneys having Stay Claims which their clients wish to dispose of will find us prepared to negotiate with them. CROFT & PHILLIPS, Brokers and Real Estate Agents, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, Commercial Building. d*

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE—A neatly fitted up Gent's Furnishing Goods Store, doing a good cash business. An excellent chance for a young man with a small capital. Apply at L. J. WELSH'S, Fifth avenue, (near Court House.)

CHANCE FOR BUSINESS—FOR SALE, the Lease, &c., of a Manufacturing Establishment in good order, ready to run, having everything essential to carrying on the business, and can be started up in twenty four hours. The Lease having a long time to run, and the establishment being well located on a principal street in this city, a good inducement is offered to persons wishing to engage in business. Address for five days, Manufacturer, Commercial office.

ANY ONE DESIRING TO ENTER INTO the Wholesale Grocery Business, a rare opportunity is offered by addressing R., at this office. tf

BUSINESS STAND AND DWELLING at Woods' Run. House contains 5 large Rooms and Hall, Gas throughout. This property will rent well, or is a desirable Residence, being only two minutes walk from Station. The Storeroom is separate from House. Will be sold very cheap. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, opposite the Postoffice. d*

TO MANUFACTURERS OR CAPITALISTS—For sale, that extensive establishment, situate on Beaver avenue, Allegheny city, now occupied by Hall & Speer as a Plow Manufactory, will be sold at a rare bargain to an immediate purchaser. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, Commercial Building, opposite the Postoffice. d*

COUNTRY FOUNDRY FOR SALE—Rare chance for one or two practical Men, or will take a Partner for a one-half interest. Capital required, from $3,000 to $5,000. We have seen the property, and can recommend it as an excellent opening. CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, Commercial Building, opposite the Postoffice. d*

FOR SALE—THE ST. LOUIS GLASS Works, corner of Monroe and Broadway, St. Louis, Mo., in good running order and at present in full operation. Has one (10) Ten Pot and one (5) Five Pot Furnace, 2 Leers, 3 Glory Holes, Clay Mill, good Pot Room, Mould and Cutting Shop. Good custom sale for product and no competition in the city. Address JOSEPH CROOKES, No. 116 Vine street, or J. K. CUMMINGS, at the Works.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—THREE LARGE ROOMS with all the modern improvements, on fourth story, No. 89 Federal street, corner Stockton avenue, Allegheny, suitable for Offices or Gent's Sleeping Rooms. For terms call at THOMPSON & GROETZINGER'S, 116 Federal street.

FOR RENT—THE LARGE AND CONVENIENTLY located Hall on the Second Floor of the Third National Bank, Wood street. Will be rented for single nights or certain nights each week. Apply to R. E. BREED, 100 Wood street.

TO LAWYERS OR INSURANCE AGENTS—Two very convenient Offices, in the second story of Commercial Building. Apply at Counting Room of Commercial.

FOR RENT—A THREE-STORY HOUSE, within five minutes walk of Postoffice. The House contains 10 Rooms, Gas, Range, Hot and Cold Water, Bathroom, &c. Rent $650 per year. Possession 1st of July. Carpets will be sold if wanted. Address WATLES Commercial office.

FOR RENT—OFFICES—ON SECOND, Third and Fourth Floors, in Building formerly occupied by the Commercial. Apply at Counting Room, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, entrance on Fifth avenue.

FOR RENT—OFFICES IN THE SECOND story of the Commercial Building, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, suitable for Insurance or Law Offices. Apply at Counting Room.

FOR RENT—FIRST-CLASS STOREROOM and Cellar, No. 189 Liberty street, completely fitted up with Shelving and Counters. Will be rented cheap if called for soon. Inquire at No. 4 Virgin alley.

FOR RENT—A TWO-STORY DOUBLE House on Highland avenue, East Liberty, seven minutes' walk from the station. The House is pleasantly located; Marble Mantels in every room; handsome Lawn in front. Vegetable Garden in rear of Dwelling; abundance of Grapes &c. Lot 90 feet front by 200 deep; has on it a convenient wash house, and good size Stable. Will be rented reasonable. Apply at Commercial office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FARM one and a half miles west of Indiana, and one-half mile from State Western Experimental Farm. Two-story Frame House, Frame Bank Barn, 60 by 76 feet, and all necessary Outbuildings. 150 bearing Apple Trees, Pear, Peach and Cherry; 120 Acres cleared, 67 in Timber, all under fence; well adapted to either stock or grain raising. For further information call on or address JAMES A. McCARTNEY, Indiana, Pa.

COUNTRY STORE FOR SALE OR RENT—See Pittsburgh Real Estate Register, sent free to any one requesting it. Address CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, opposite the Postoffice.

EAST LIBERTY RESIDENCE FOR Sale or Exchange for Allegheny City Property—improved or unimproved. CROFT & PHILLIPS, opposite Postoffice. d*

COUNTRY VILLAGE STORE FOR SALE cheap or Exchange for Iowa or Minnesota Lands. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, opposite Postoffice. d*

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY HOME—FARM of 166 Acres, ten miles from city limits, will be sold for what the improvements would cost. Price, $13,500. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, opposite the Postoffice, in Commercial Building. d*

WESTERN AVENUE PROPERTY, Allegheny city. Lot 37½ feet front on Western avenue, extending back 273 feet to Lincoln avenue, with improvements, for sale cheap. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, corner of Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, Commercial Building. d*

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY Property—29 Acres of Ground, well adapted for gardening purposes. Land level and running to and along the Ohio river, and situated at Fair Oaks Station, P. Ft. W. and C. R. R., a short distance from the city. For particulars inquire at 97 First avenue.

FOR SALE—BELTING AND HOSE—Leather and Gum Belting, Copper Rivets, Gum Packing and Hose, as low as any other house, and warranted. HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., 58 Smithfield street.

FOR SALE—MACHINERY—NEW AND Second-hand; all kinds for both Iron and Wood Working, with best quality of Manufacturers' Supplies, for sale by H. L. BUTLER, No. 127 Liberty street. tf

FOR SALE—ONE EIGHT INCH CYLINDER Stationery Engine and Boiler, complete, and in good running order, is at work now; will be sold at a fair price. For full particulars, inquire at 157 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Penna. tf

FOR SALE—CELEBRATED STAR Hams; 260 tierces celebrated Star Brand S. C. Hams in store and for sale by F. SELLERS & CO., corner Penn and Tenth streets.

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and second-hand, of all sizes. Engines of 2 to 60 horse-power, now on hand for sale cheap. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R. Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—SEWING MACHINE—A first-class Grover & Baker Sewing Machine will be sold at a bargain. Address Sewing Machine, Commercial office.

FOR SALE--REAL ESTATE.

DESIRABLE FARM OF ONE HUNDRED and Twenty one Acres, eight miles from the city, will be sold at $50 per Acre, cheaper than adjoining lands can be purchased. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents, opposite the Postoffice. d*

SNUG FARM OF THIRTY ACRES, three miles east of Greensburg. Only $1,600. Apply to CROFT & PHILLIPS, opposite the Postoffice. d*

TO PURCHASERS OF REAL ESTATE.—All the property we advertise in this paper will be found fully described in the Pittsburgh Real Estate Register. We publish the Register monthly, and will send it free to any one requesting it, or it can be had gratis by calling at our office, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, Commercial Building. CROFT & PHILLIPS, Real Estate Agents. d*

FOR SALE—GOOD BRICK HOUSE OF 8 Rooms, with good Stable. Lot 20 by 96 feet to 15 foot alley, situated at No. 76 Leslie street, Allegheny city, near Federal street. This is a very desirable property and will be sold low. Apply to WOODWORTH & DAVIDSON, 301 Liberty street, Pittsburgh. tf

NOTICES.

☞ ELECTION NOTICE.—THERE will be an Election of the FEDERAL STREET AND PLEASANT VALLEY PASSENGER R. R. CO. for a Board of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th day of August next, at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the office of Jonathan Gallagher, over Second National Bank, Allegheny city. By order of the Board. A. LEGGATE, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE—THE REGULAR Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the OZARK PETROLEUM CO. will be held at the office of the Company, No. 155 First avenue, Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, the 2d day of August, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M. By order of the President. J. M. CANNON, Secretary.

☞ NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an application will be made at the next meeting of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the incorporation of a Bank in accordance with the laws of the Commonwealth, to be entitled "THE STATE BANK OF PITTSBURGH," to be located at Pittsburgh, with a capital of One Hundred Thousand Dollars, with the privilege to increase the same to One Million of Dollars.

☞ NOTICE.—ALL MEMBERS belonging to the STEAM ENGINE MAKERS' SOCIETY OF ENGLAND, who are residing in the United States of America are requested to communicate with the undersigned, as we contemplate opening a branch of the same in Pittsburgh, having received authority to do so. JOHN BAKER.
Spencer House, No. 783 Penn street.

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR SENATE.
GEORGE H. ANDERSON,
Subject to the decision of the ensuing Union Republican County Convention.

☞ ASSEMBLY.
JAMES ONSLOW,
Of the (old Sixth) now Seventh Ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for Assembly, subject to the action of the regular Republican Convention. tf

TAYLOR & FALLOW,
(Successors to Perceval Beckett),
Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineers, and Solicitors of American and Foreign Patents.
Offices—No. 79 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny city; No. 73 WATER ST., Pittsburgh.
N. B.—Branch Patent Office, Washington City, D. C.
☞ Evening Drawing Class for Mechanics on WEDNESDAYS.

F. SELLERS & CO.,
CORNER PENN AND TENTH STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
PORK PACKERS
AND MANUFACTURERS OF
Extra No. 1 and No. 2 Lard Oil,
Have in Store and for Sale,
200 bbls Extra No. 1 and No. 2 Lard Oil.
300 tierces Best Brands Extra S. C. Hams.
4,000 tierces Bright Bacon Shoulders.
150 tierces Prime Leaf Lard.
20,000 lbs Bright Bacon Sides.

50 BBLS. EXTRA No. 1 LARD OIL,
75 Bbls. No. 2 LARD OIL,
JUST ARRIVING AND FOR SALE BY
REESE OWENS,
NO. 23 SEVENTH AVENUE.
15,000 lbs Prime Bright Bacon Shoulders;
20,000 lbs Cincinnati Sugar Cured Shoulders;
10,000 lbs Ribbed Bacon Sides;
6,000 lbs Clear Bacon Sides;
75 tierces Sugar Cured Hams, best Cincinnati brands;
10 tierces Sugar Cured Dried Beef, best Cincinnati brands;
3,000 lbs Sugar Cured Breakfast Bacon, best Cincinnati brands;
10 dozen Sugar Cured Beef Tongues;
30 tierces Prime Leaf Lard.

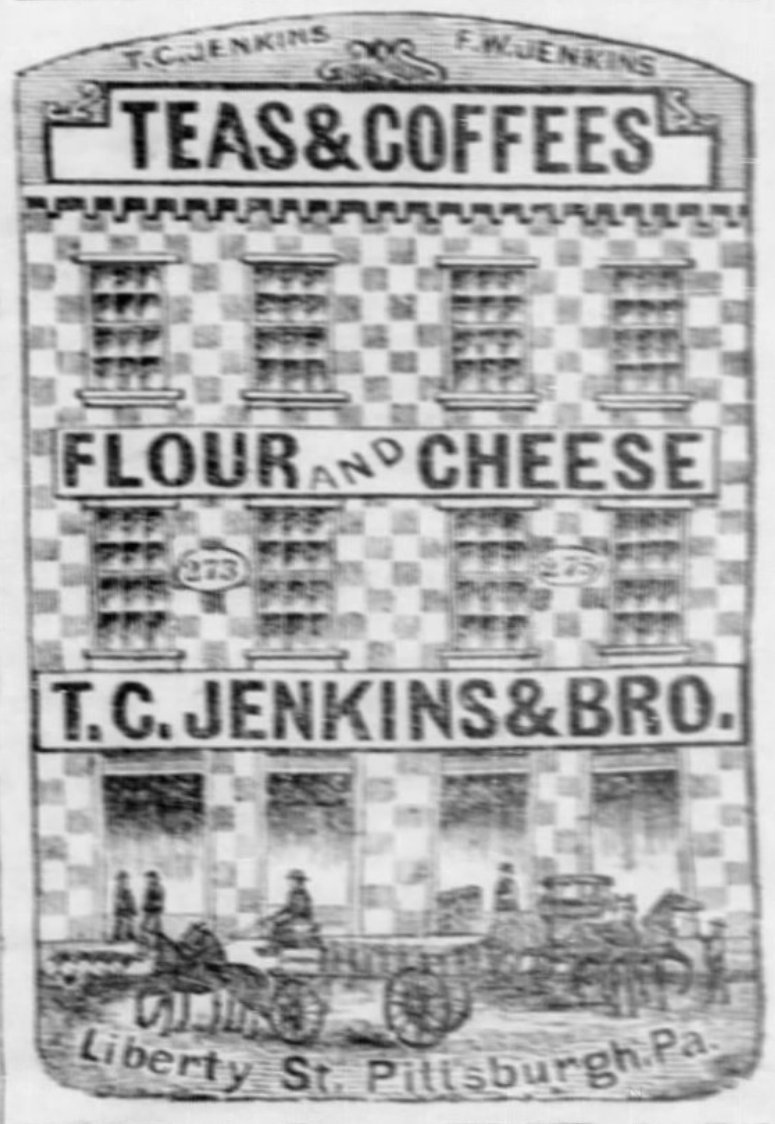
Samuel H. Baird,
112 SECOND AVENUE,
Invites the attention of the Trade to the Largest and Freshest Stock of
Teas, Coffees and Spices
TO BE FOUND IN THE CITY.
Always on hand CHEAP a full assortment of
CHOICE GROCERIES.

GOOD NEWS.
Morganstern & Co.
OFFER
At 10 cents, Ladies' and Misses' Hose;
At 10 cents, Men's Half Hose;
At 8 cents, Ladies' Handkerchiefs;
At 25 cents, Lace Collars;
At 75 cents, Ivory Carved Fans;
At 50 cents, Hoop Skirts.
Skeleton Corsets, Skeleton Paniers,
GUIPURE LACES,
VAL. LACES,
HAMBURG EDGINGS,
SHETLAND SHAWLS.
Poplin Skirts for $1 00.
RIBBONS, RIBBONS,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
78 AND 80 MARKET ST.
MWF

STEAM POWER
PRINTING,
The Most Complete Establishment in Western Pennsylvania.
LEAVE YOUR ORDERS AT
75 WOOD STREET.
Allan C. Bakewell & Co.

CROQUET.
MADE OF THE BEST MATERIAL
Plain, Medium AND HIGHLY FINISHED SETS.
CROQUET.
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
R. S. Davis & Co.
183 LIBERTY STREET.
CROQUET.

EXCELSIOR
Money Drawer,
WITH
Brewster's Patent Alarm and Combination Lock.
Retail Dealers and others who have Money Drawers exposed (and consequently frequent losers from till tappers), would do well to call and examine this Drawer, now on exhibition at
84 WOOD STREET.
S. B. SWEM,
AGENT.
tf



TEAS, TEAS!
Custom House Weights and Tares.
Three Per Cent. Discount Allowed.
No Charge for Caddies if ordered from 15 pounds upwards.
WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION IN QUALITY AND PRICES.
TRY OUR ROASTED COFFEES.

ROOFING.
PLASTIC, GRAVEL,
FELT AND CEMENT,
Applied on Short Notice.
ROOFING MATERIALS and COAL TAR for sale, with directions for use. Country Orders for Roofing solicited.
WM. B. LUPTON & CO.,
334 PENN STREET, PITTSBURGH.

NOTICE.—THE BOOKS FOR THE Subscription to the Capital Stock of the PITTSBURGH AND ORMSBY PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, Will be opened AUGUST 1st, 1870, at the First National Bank, Birmingham, also at the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, East Birmingham. Shares Twenty five Dollars each and Five Dollars to be paid on each share at the time of subscribing. By order of the COMMITTEE.

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1870.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

CONGRESS, XXIID DISTRICT,
Major W. M. FREW, Pittsburgh.
CONGRESS, XXIIID DISTRICT,
FELIX R. BRUNOT, Allegheny.
STATE SENATOR,
ALEXANDER GORDON, Wilkins.
ASSEMBLY,
ALEXANDER NIMICK, Allegheny.
RICHARD C. GRAY, Allegheny.
JOSEPH WALTON, Allegheny.
F. A. HUTCHINSON, North Fayette.
THOMAS PENNEY, McKeesport.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
COMMISSIONER,
WILLIAM A. SHAW, Wilkins.
PROTHONOTARY,
GEORGE NEELD, Lower St. Clair.
CORONER,
JAMES MILLER, Allegheny.
JURY COMMISSIONER,
AARON FLOYD, Pittsburgh.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
MINAS TINDLE, Kilbuck.

MANY days cannot pass without the great struggle between the French and the Prussian armies commencing by an advance movement of the former. Prussia appears to be ready, and France cannot afford to wait. BISMARCK has the advantage decidedly in the secret Treaty matter, in being able to exhibit the instrument in the handwriting of BENEDETTI, the French Minister.

IF the "organ" will be content with explicit language, we wish to be understood as saying, on authority, that its assertions that the Reform candidates harbor the intention of withdrawing, is false, "a base coinage on the circulation of which among the people the Ring ground their only hope." We wish the "organ" to understand further, that the Reform candidates are bound to be elected, all the efforts of SIMON CAMERON to the contrary notwithstanding. We are in possession of information which enables us to say without the fear of contradiction, that they will receive the support of the great body of the party in the county.

THE *Mitrailleur*, a military instrument, which, it is said, the French have adopted with great expectations, is what was known in the army of the Potomac as the "Coffee Mill," with slight variations. It was no more nor less than a number of rifle barrels of large calibre loaded at the breach by turning a crank, the fixed ammunition dropping through a hopper and discharging by the turning of a crank, at the rate of some hundreds a minute. The thing never worked, and was generally ridiculed. The French Emperor is said to have taken wonderfully to it, and much appears to be expected from it in the coming battles.

THE Winnebago Chief having thrust himself into the canvass here with the avowed intention of controlling the result with reference to his re-election to the Senate, it will be a good time to examine his claims to the support of the Republicans of Allegheny. To do this well and thoroughly, a beginning must be made with the Winnebago Indian Agency, a complete history of which we have in our possession, and which we shall publish at an early day. This, followed by a history of subsequent transactions in his political and personal advancement, coming along down to his appointment as Secretary of War, his contract operations while in office, and his expulsion by Mr. LINCOLN from his Cabinet, will enable the public to gain a good idea to what extent CAMERON is entitled to their confidence.

CAMERON demands the withdrawal of the Republican ticket which the Reformers have nominated, and which the party embrace with alacrity and perfect satisfaction. CAMERON is as modest as he is honest; but we doubt very much whether the Republicans of Allegheny county or the Reform candidates will recognize his authority. It becomes an absolute necessity for the CAMERON Ring to get the Reform candidates out of the field. Having called a convention, the Ring perceive the position they will be in with a bolting ticket on their hands. In their desperation, for a week past, the leaders have been going around to Reform Candidates with all kinds of persuasions to get them to withdraw,—saying to this one that the other had agreed to do so, without the slightest authority to speak for any one. Here we might pause to inquire, if the Reform movement is the insignificant affair the leaders pretend, why do they manifest so much anxiety concerning it? Why does CAMERON trouble himself about it? These are questions that give the lie to the professions of the Ring.

CAMERON and his crew are getting anxious about the Reform party here. Having done their worst to prevent a Reform ticket, without any success, they now, as their last chance, are circulating the absurd report that it is to be withdrawn. We pronounce the report a falsehood, a desperate expedient to deceive the people. The ticket, without exception, is composed of men of recognized integrity and capacity. The convention that nominated it asked no questions, demanded no pledges of the candidates, but it knew that they were men of integrity and intelligence. What renders the ticket acceptable to the people makes it obnoxious to CAMERON. So long as he kept his fingers out of the canvass here, Reformers were willing to permit him to enjoy the benefit which silence always confers on such characters. But he having issued his edict that the Reform ticket must be beaten at all hazards, and commenced a system of lying about our candidates, the famous corruptionist will be permitted no longer to enjoy this privilege. The falsehoods of the "organ" about withdrawals constitute a part of the CAMERON tactics. We can tell the Ring that CAMERON tactics cannot be made to win here.

FOUR weeks ago Germany was as far from being united as it was in 1860. Not only bitter hostility to the policy of unification prevailed in the Southern States, but in Prussia itself disaffection was rapidly growing and extending. Abundant evidence of the truth of the statement could be easily produced. Sufficient proof may be found in a letter from Berlin, published in the New York *Tribune* about a week ago; of course, it was written before the present *unpleasantness* began. By declaring war France has silenced every voice of dissension in Prussia, and no room for doubt exists that the States of the South, with whatever misgivings on the part of rulers, and with whatever reluctance on the part of individuals, will stand by the Confederation of the North to resist the invasion of German soil. Doubtless, BISMARCK knew his countrymen well enough to forecast what has taken place—and to him the result is a *bonum* or boon. And it is easy to understand how, with his reputation for unscrupulousness, far reaching forecast, and promptitude of action, the Count may have played upon the fears of the French Emperor with the desired result. At the close of the war of 1866 all the journals in the Western World proclaimed how the latter had been overreached and defeated by the former. In a sort of panic fear, excited by the detection of his rival's hand in the Spanish intrigue, and resolved not to be overreached again, he seems to have adopted the extremity of war.

TESTIMONY is now being taken in Cincinnati in a case of interest to printers, as it involves the claim of Francis & Loutrel to the exclusive right to manufacture and sell printing rollers, or composition for rollers out of glue, molasses and glycerine, or glue, sugar and glycerine. These parties claim, under a patent granted in 1864 and reissued, but the defendants in the pending suit, they have brought in the United States District Court at Philadelphia, claim that the composition and process referred to for making rollers were known and in use before the date of the patent, and the testimony taken in Cincinnati is upon that point. The plaintiffs claim that this use of the invention does not invalidate the patent, because the knowledge of the composition was designed to be kept a secret, and was not, therefore, public property, and intend, if they are successful in this, to bring similar suits against everybody that is using their method.

SINCE journeying on the Rhine will be rather unpleasant for some time to come, and a residence in Switzerland and not even Paris will be much better, we may expect to see the army of Americans abroad coming back without much delay. It is suggested that it is probable that every steamer from England for weeks ahead is already filled up, and that the tide of travel homeward will be as great as it was outward during the spring.

ALL FOR CAMERON.

By a species of management for which he is famous, SIMON CAMERON, before Congress adjourned, had himself placed on the Republican Congressional Committee, so as to give him the management of the party in Pennsylvania. The act was an insult to every honest Republican in the State, for it meant nothing less than the subjugation of the party and all its interests to the sole purpose of electing CAMERON another term to the Senate. The old corruptionist wants but a few votes to start with, the rest he counts on buying in the future as he has bought votes in the past.

This view of the case we find confirmed in a letter from Washington, which says CAMERON is about to send his agents out through the State, while he himself takes up a central position to pull the wires. Allegheny county is particularly mentioned as the theater of special interest for him. He has, says our correspondent, sent out instructions how to proceed. First, the Republican candidates are to be coaxed or wheedled off, if possible; that failing, the policy of driving is to be undertaken; and if that fails, matters are to be managed to throw the county anywhere but into the hands of the Reformers.

This information is from various sources and can be relied on. The Ring leaders, their Committee and "organ," are acting strictly under CAMERON's direction, whose determination to ruin if he cannot rule, has been laid down without qualification.

The question thus comes home to the Republicans of Allegheny: Will they serve SIMON CAMERON, and be led by his Ring here, to insure his election to the Senate a fourth time, at the sacrifice of everything else? This is what he exacts from them. CAMERON was never honestly elected to the Senate. Bribery and corruption are his winning cards. To keep the course clear, he must possess the Legislature till the election comes round, two years hence. State Senators elected this fall will vote for United States Senator. Hence CAMERON's interest in the affairs of Allegheny at the present time. If the Republicans of the county are favorable to this great corruptionist, let them say so, and stand up for him. If they are not, let them resist the attempts he is making to turn everything to his account. Let them retain the control of their own affairs, and stand by the Reform ticket, against which all of CAMERON's efforts are directed.

THE New York *World* publishes elaborate statistics to prove that this is a hot summer. Thus a thermometer record kept for the last ten years shows that the hottest weather in the terrible cholera year of 1866—when men dropped dead in their tracks and the table of mortality ran up to an almost unprecedented extent—was shown July 17th at 3 P. M. when it was only 97 in the shade, while in the present year, and on the same day of the month and at the same hour of the day, the mercury stood at 99 in the shade. This record also tells which was the the hottest days in each of these years, observations having been taken from time daily. The highest thermometer range at 6 A. M. was on July 17, 1866, of 82 degrees, against 84 degrees on July 17, 1870. The highest range at noon was also July 17, 1866, of 96 degrees, against 98 degrees, July 17, 1870. For 3 P. M. the difference is given above. Dr. Russell, chief of the Bureau of Vital Statistics of New York, thinks that the death rate this year is very great, and attributes this not so much to the high temperature as to the continuance for so long a period of the hot weather. In reference to this dogma, he calls attention to the fact that out of the 1,048 deaths last week a large percentage (one-third) were children not above two years, and of this percentage two-thirds were children not above one year old, whose cases of course would be greatly effected by the continuance of excessive heat.

THE Sioux City *Times* learns from two men just in from the Big Horn Expedition that after reaching the base of the Big Horn Mountains, in the neighborhood of Fort Reno, the members of the expedition prospected the country for a distance of one hundred miles. They found quartz lodes, the ore from which assayed $2,000 and upwards to the ton; but placer mines were scarce, and did not pay for working. Guided by a French hunter, known as "Beaver Joe," who visited their camp exhibiting a handful of nuggets, some of them as large as musket balls, the party proceeded up the North Fork of the Big Cheyenne River to the Black Hills neighborhood, where they found gold deposits, which they claim surpasses California in its palmiest mining times. These gentlemen say that ere they left their companions, each one had gathered more gold than was necessary to cover the first cost of his outfit, and they are now on their way east to purchase mining machinery. They claim that as soon as the whereabouts and success of the expedition is discovered, there will be a rush of gold seekers for the upper Missouri never equalled in any country, and admit that Cheyenne Agency is the best point of departure for the mines.

ALLEGED scientific discoveries are becoming almost too numerous and contradictory to be relied upon, and the latest announced must be taken with allowance. The Abbe Brasseur de Bourbourg, author of several volumes on Central American archeology, now announces himself ready to prove that America is indeed the old world, not alone geologically, as many scientists already agree, but in population and civilization. After twenty-five years grumbling among Mexican antiquities this Frenchman thinks he has deciphered the hieroglyphics of annals that he calls the Codex Chimalpopoch, and which begin about 10,500 years before Christ. In the Maya language these annals tell of the now submerged lands from the Gulf of Mexico to the Mediterranean, known to the ancients as Atlantis. They tell of great geological changes and Ireland, and other islands and countries, some still existing and others submerged, and make plain the fact that the present bed of the Mediterranean sea was once an inhabited region interspersed with lakes. Most of the names of the cities in Africa, as well as in Europe and Asia, are found in the annals, and the Holland Dutch language is only a modification of that in which the annals are written. These wonderful records are now in course of translation and all will soon have a chance to know whether this is a great hoax or a valuable discovery.

ON Friday, in the Circuit Court at Chicago, Judge Williams decided a cause involving a novel and important question. In 1833 Robert H. Kinzie bought from the Government and platted Kinzie's addition to Chicago, and containing a 66 foot street, Sand street, having a strip of land on its east side down to the lake, with a greater width in no place than 33 feet. In 1842 Kinzie became bankrupt, and Frederick A. Winston has secured the title to lot 54, west or inside of Sand street, by *mesne* conveyances, from the assignee in bankruptcy. Since then there has been a gradual accretion of sand from the lake until the 33 foot strip has increased by over 450 feet. All this east of Sand street Kinzie brought suit against Winston to recover, but the Court decided against him, holding that the right of accretion was a vested right inseparably connected with the title and passed with it to the assignee. This is one of several suits commenced by the same plaintiff, and the land involved consists of a strip of the lake shore several hundred feet in width, and extending from the vicinity of the north pier to Chicago avenue.

A QUEER story has lately come to an end in Washington. A gentleman named Richards has been removed from the office of City Superintendent of Education, after having held it for two years. The reason of his removal was the demonstration of the fact that he could not read, write, or cipher as a man ought. He had previously been dismissed for the same reason from the Bureau of Statistics, and afterward from the place of chief Clerk of the Bureau of Education—an important office under the National Government. Yet such was his impudence and such his talent, that he managed to be put in charge of the educational interests of the city, and to retain that place for two years, although he had not the first qualification for its duties.

The case is not a solitary one. A rigid examination would expose many an ignoramus in responsible positions in connection with public education, and whose principal "qualifications" consist in a knowledge of the ways and means of managing nearly everything but schools.

THE Western Union Telegraph Company has again demonstrated that the public appreciates low prices and will reward those who afford them. That company is now doing an amount of telegraphic business totally unprecedented in the experience of the world, and it is said that a very considerable share of this great increase is due to the large reductions in the rates which the company made last October, and to the inauguration, in June last, of the half-rate system for night messages. So it must ever be that cheapening an article to the lowest living rates, will so increase and popularize its use that, while nearly as much profit is realized, greater public benefits are conferred and a larger portion of the community participates in its enjoyment.

ORDERS have been sent to the Portsmouth, Boston, Brooklyn and Philadelphia Navy Yards from Washington, to put every available ship in order for service at once. Work is to be renewed on more than a dozen ships this week, and the European squadron is to be reinforced as rapidly as possible. Measures are to be taken to accelerate the recruiting of sailors and landsmen, in order to man the ships to be sent abroad. The crew of the frigate Sabine is to be transferred to the Shenandoah and Ticonderoga, which are to be transferred to the British Channel and North Sea. The Navy Department has issued orders to have the United States steamers Narragansett and California at the Portsmouth Navy Yard fitted for sea with all possible dispatch, and several hundred men resumed work at the yard yesterday.

SINCE the announcement of the existence in York county, Penna., of a deposit of iron ore, whence steel could be made directly, much interest has been felt in the operation of the company organized to test this. W. W. Welkes, President of the company, reports that "on the 21st inst. the pig metal with the ore was put in the puddling furnaces. The latter being new, and not having the right kind of cinders, it was not expected that the results of the first heat would be satisfactory. But contrary to expectations the ball when put under the hammer indicated that the operation was a success. The bloom was reheated and rolled into bar steel of a good quality.

TWENTY-THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:

You quote from the *Dispatch* the suggestion that Mr. Phelps will be renominated of course for a second term, in conformity with the usage, and that Mr. Graham is so well aware of this that about two months ago he intended to withdraw, but was dissuaded by his friends.

If I am not mistaken, it was just about that time that Mr. Graham advertised himself in all the papers as a candidate, while nothing has happened since to change the aspect of affairs, except, perhaps, the vote of Mr. Phelps, no doubt under the teaching of the "organ," to reimpose the income tax, which falls upon the people of this county, while those of Armstrong and Butler are almost entirely exempt from its operation.

I do not refer to this now, however, except as affecting the question of the renomination *of course*, of the last named gentleman, and the claims of Allegheny county for the place.

Mr. Phelps's first nomination was due, if I am not mistaken, to a sort of a raffle, or game of pitch-and-toss, with one chance only for us, on the part of a portion of the conferees, entrusted by the Republicans of this county as well as Butler with the duty of *deliberating and consulting* upon the choice of a candidate the unusual process of selection being, as I understand, overlooked for the occasion in consequence of the pendency of the Presidential election.

I do not know whether the conferees referred to belonged to the Ring or not; but whether a nomination so made would constitute a legitimate title to the observance of the supposed usage is another question, which, in view of the vote of that gentleman upon the income tax, it is perhaps unnecessary to discuss. I take it for granted that no well advised Republican would seriously think of multiplying the existing chances of defeat by asking the men of this county, who feel themselves aggrieved by the reimposition, in time of peace, of this most obnoxious and unequal of all the burdens of the war, and are sufficient in themselves to revolutionize the district, to support a candidate for re-election who has already recorded his vote in favor of it. I doubt if there is a man who pays this tax—now rendered even more unequal and unjust than it was before—that will consent to indorse a vote of this sort, or whether any Congressman who may have so voted from the districts which pay it—if there be any others in that category—will ever have the opportunity of imposing it a second time upon his constituents. To renominate such a man is to invite defeat.

Since writing the above, my attention has been called to an article in the Armstrong *Republican*, commending the tax referred to, as one which does not touch the *country*, and and falls very properly on men of income over $2,000. I will only say that there are quite enough of these in Allegheny county, without reckoning those who sympathize in their feeling of injustice, to make it anything but prudent to run the risk of presenting the supporter of such a measure to that portion of the constituency which does the principal part of the voting in the Twenty-third District.

ALLEGHENY.

CONSELHEIRO PAULINO DE SOUGA, Minister of the Brazilian empire, in his annual report compares the 7,000,000 scholars taught by 350,000 teachers at $90,000,000 annual expense in the United States public schools, to the 3,962 schools for primary and secondary education in the Empire, attended by 126,806 children, out of a population of nine or ten millions, and the expenditure thereon is estimated at $1,565,500. Such figures, the Minister says, are disgraceful to the public powers in a free country.

In regard to the electoral statistics of the empire, it is divided into forty-six districts, 468 colleges, about 1,333 parishes, 20,000 electors and 1,089,659 voters, represented by 122 deputies and fifty-eight Senators in the General Assembly, and 578 deputies to the provincial assemblies.

SOME novel facts appear from the registration of lewd women in St. Louis under the ordinance to regulate the social evil. In three-fourths of the city there have been found 462 courtezans, fewer than expected, and of these 317 declare their course deliberately self chosen; 81 fell by seduction, while the remainder give as reasons for their condition a dislike to labor, love of dress, neglect or ill treatment of husbands, domestic trouble, no one to care for them, and, in some instances, the shocking assertion is boldly made that their downfall was effected by the temptation of members of their own sex. Even parents and other near relatives are implicated in their ruin. Among the answers to the question, "Why they continue a life of vice?" "By choice," is the most frequent; nowhere to go; ashamed to go home; no other means of living, &c., being others.

THERE have been some misunderstandings and misstatements regarding the new consular agents. These officers are appointed for short terms, less than a year, and for the special service. They do something more than look at the consulates. They are charged with the examination of the consular accounts, from which the government derives a large revenue. And Mr. Keim, the agent for China and Japan, has been instructed to investigate and present an official report on the Chinese question. The entire salaries are not to exceed $10,000, which is a very small sum considering the work to be done.

So terribly destructive of life and property was the late great conflagration in Constantinople, that the Turkish authorities have been stimulated to send a Commission to London and Paris and carefully study the methods of house-building employed in those cities, and how far they can be adapted to the wants of the Turkish capital. Constantinople has been burned over many times with as great loss as by this last fire, but has again been rebuilt in the old combustible way, and the step now taken indicates the beginning of a needed reform.

THE state of affairs in the higher officials circles of Vienna is reported to be as bad as in France under Louis XV. No advancement is possible except through the influence of the mistress of some leading courtier, and offices of trust are shamelessly, almost publicly, sold. The Consul General of Austria to Egypt receives salaries from both Governments. A Supreme Court Judge was recently sentenced to the Penitentiary for fraud, his dishonesty having become too glaring to be overlooked and similar incompetence misrules everything.

MINISTER FRELINGHUYSEN and Judge Bradley have been consulting with President Grant at Long Branch. Mr. Frelinghuysen will sail about the first of August, the President desiring him to be at his post as soon as possible. Negotiations for settling the Alabama question will begin at once, and with prospect for success, as England will want to be free from this burthen in view of possible European complications.

PROF. PIAZZI SMITH, Astronomer Royal for Scotland, predicts that next winter, and probably that of 1871-2, will be correspondingly excessively cold. From observations made since 1837, it appears that a hot time occurs about every eleven years, followed at an interval of about two years by a very cold time. Imaginative persons may be able to "discount" this bit of prophecy so as to promote their personal comfort during these sweltering days.

THE Attorney General has issued a circular to all officers under him in the States, directing their attention to the new naturalization-fraud-preventing law of Congress, and directing them whenever they receive from any source creditable information that the law has been violated to take prompt measures for the arrest and effectual prosecution of the guilty party.

THE bankrupt law has been amended by a recent act of Congress in some few particulars which are worthy of public notice. Provision is now made that the circuit judge, in case of the sickness, absence or other disability of the District Judge, may make all necessary rules and orders preparatory to the final hearing of causes in bankruptcy. The law provides also that the provisions of that section, known as the fifty per cent. clause, shall not apply to those debts, from which the bankrupt seeks a discharge, which were contracted prior to the 1st of January, 1869. In other words, a debtor whose assets do not pay fifty cents on the dollar, must now obtain the assent of a majority in number and value of those creditors only whose debts were contracted since the 1st of January, 1869. A clause of the thirty-ninth section makes it an act of bankruptcy, that a person "being a banker, merchant, or trader, has fraudulently stopped or suspended, and not resumed payment of his commercial paper within a period of fourteen days." Much difficulty has been found by the courts in the construction of this clause, especially as to the meaning of the word "fraudulently." All ambiguity has been removed by an amendment as follows:—"or who being a banker, "broker, merchant, trader, manufacturer or "miner, has fraudulently stopped payment, "or who has stopped or suspended and not re-"sumed payment of his commercial paper "within a period of fourteen days." The bankrupt law is improved by these amendments, but it would be still further improved by an amendment to provide for the custody of the bankrupt's property between the time of filing the petition and the appointment of an assignee.

THE problem of rail communication across the British Channel is seriously exercising engineering skill, and there is now "A Bill for International Communication" before Parliament, which embodies the plan that meets most general approval. The project is to have a pontoon service of steam car ferries, that a train can board at either end, between Dover, England, and Andrecelles, France. Each ferry boat will be 420 feet long, have engines of 1,600 horse-power, and accommodate twenty-four cars with their locomotive and tender. These boats will, in ordinary weather, glide so smoothly and with such uniformity through the water that the passengers will feel scarcely any sea motion, and the speed attainable is confidently estimated at from twenty to twenty five miles per hour. The computed cost of the works necessary at either post for the embarkation and landing of the trains, and the shelter of passengers and goods, will be about $3,500,000, while each vessel will cost about $600,000. Several of the leading capitalists of Northern France, among whom is Baron Anthony Rothchild, President of the Northern French Railway, are urging the Imperial government to construct all the needed works at Andrecelles. Those at Dover are promised by various parties, and will be put up very rapidly.

IT IS asserted that a strong combination has been formed, embracing within its influence the different cities, to take 5 20s at 108 to 108¼; and from all the indications and advices within the reach of the sagacious men who are in it, they are satisfied that the amount of bonds which are now on the way, or which will be sent within the next sixty days, has been much overestimated. No bonds have yet been received in the United States, the heavy transactions in Wall street having been made by borrowing on English or continental account. A large quantity of gold has been purchased against the bond sales, and the amount of coin shipped by to-day's steamer will indicate the extent of sales made on foreign account as distinguished from pure gambling sales; but there are so many ways of mixing up and confusing these transactions that the most astute operator can hardly discriminate between a real sale and one that is a short.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The St. Louis *Republican*, of the 24th, says: "We are informed on reliable authority that about one hundred gentlemen, householders of this city have completed arrangements for the introduction of Chinese house servants into their families. The necessary negotiations have been consummated with the Chinese Emigration Society in San Francisco, and the first instalment of Chinese for St. Louis will number about three hundred almond eyed sons of the Flowery Kingdom.

A New York lady, who used some kind of dye to produce the golden hair so much admired, has had one side of her hair turn perfectly white, and the other side of a yellowish green.

The Memphis *Avalanche* says that there are mysterious midnight meetings, drills, pass-words, leagues, arming, etc., going on among the negroes, which argues a coming collision.

The London *News* says: "During the last eight years the odious practice of painting the face has been steadily growing, until, in the most conspicuous classes of society, the practice has ceased to be the exception, and has become the rule."

Boston's total debt is $21,818,411 98 with $9,215,831 25 in hand for its payment, an increase of net debt in the last year of two and a half millions, mostly for great street improvements.

A novel craft—aptly named the Novelty—has been constructed to run upon the North river. Her length is 224 feet over all, and 216 feet keel. She is fitted with two locomotive engines, and is furnished with separate water tight compartments. The engines and boilers are erected on the main deck. The main cabin occupies nearly the whole length of the hurricane deck, and is furnished in the same manner as the ladies' cabin. The vessel, on her trial trip, attained an average speed of twenty miles an hour.

The Rochester *Union* says that an officer of the Prussian army, Captain Israel, attached to the Engineer Corps, is in that city, by order of his Government, making investigation into the manner of raising cereals and their manufacture into flour. The officer has been there for some weeks, and is to report on the most feasible methods.

A contemporary says: "We have before us a letter from a young hero near the Colorado line who writes to his father: 'I tell you it is tough to come in worn out with the hard work of breaking prairie, and have to go to making bread and broiling bacon. I can't stand this. I must go East and get a cook that doesn't wear trousers.'"

The long heated term is producing increased sickness in various places in the West. This is especially true of many of the river towns. Cholera morbus and diarrhœa are the forerunners, and without extra precautions, we may have an old fashioned sickly season, as these complaints are apt to end in fevers when the patient gets much debilitated. In 1843 and 1844, the sick list in many places, located near streams and bodies of stagnant water, included nearly half the population. Both years had intensely warm summers.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has, ever since it became the lessees of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, assumed the payment of interest on all bonds for which the Company of the leased road were liable. Among these liabilities is a seven per cent. loan, created before 1862, the semi-annual coupons for interest on which mature April and October. In April last, the coupons legally payable in coin were paid in currency depreciated eleven and five-eights per cent. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company is now making good this difference, and greatly to its credit.

Republican simplicity is a wonderful thing in its way; and Jenkins, who described Miss Butler's toilet with painful minuteness, even to the cost per yard, will be edified or horrified to learn that at the marriage of Lord Derby to the Marquise of Salisbury the bride wore a plain dress of light blue.

The Lone Star base ball club, of New Orleans, champion of the South, is now touring through the Union.

A Chicago Street Railway Company has a sprinkling car to keep all its track free of dust.

Galveston, Texas, is to put $95,000 worth of shells upon her streets.

The United States Musical Board of Trade is in session at Long Branch this week.

The United States steamer Brooklyn is ready for sea, but cannot sail for want of seamen, as Congress enacted none should be recruited after the number reached 8,500.

Eight hundred and fifty men are employed in Charlestown Navy Yard—nearly all on the Worcester.

The church buildings in Cincinnati average $37,393 in value.

A Richmond engineer proposes to finish Butler's Dutch Gap canal.

Arrangements have been made on the Kansas Pacific Railroad, by which fifteen miles of rail will be put down in one day during the present week.

Work begins at once on the European and North American Railroad, and it is hoped that in October, 1871, the cars will run through from Boston to Halifax.

One million five hundred thousand scythes, costing as many dollars, are annually made in the United States, and the manufacturers thereof in convention at Springfield, Mass., have resolved to discontinue for one year the practice of warranting.

Seventy-eight thousand dollars was raised in all for Richmond relief.

It is said suits to recover about $750,000 insurance on property, destroyed in the evacuation of Richmond, is to be brought against the Mutual Assurance Company, of Virginia, which fears a peculiarity in its charter does not protect it from losses by war or insurrection, or providential causes.

Brooklyn has houses for 411,512 people, and the census takers will soon know if all the people are there.

Because a girl in West Orange, N. J., prevented a masked man and boy from setting her employer's house on fire, they poured kerosene oil upon her, lighted it and "lit."

The excise law works beautifully in Brooklyn. Every liquor store opens on Sunday, and the Excise Commissioners pass them and witness the dispensation of rum.

Out of the frying pan is the wicked heading to a dispatch in the *World* announcing a suicide to escape the heat.

Gladstone says of England that £100,000,000 is the lowest computation of the annual increment of the wealth of the country, and every five years £100,000,000 is added to the wealth of the country.

The English people have begun to raise £250,000 to complete St. Paul's according to Sir Christopher Wren's original designs.

Near Alexandria, Virginia, the other day, a colored man forgot his freedom, and when given some work he didn't like, shouldered his bundle and stick and started Northward on an old-fashioned runaway.

A violent anti-Bonapartist Frenchman thus relieved his pent-up emotions to an American friend: "Ah, ma dear sair, you know ze aphorisme—*quem deus vult perdere*—eh? That is it. The gods have made heem—heem, this Imperial canaille—what you say dog!—have made him mad. Ef he was not mad, do you treenk he sall let dem seeng 'Le Marseillaise?' Ah, bah! It is hee's requiem!"

Lynn has one active shoemaker who has been pegging away for seventy-one years.

A French company proposes to try to raise the eighteen hundred millions of reals sunk in Spanish galleons in the port of Vigo, 1702.

In appropriating $70,000 for State House repairs the Mississippi Legislature have settled their capital removal question.

One hundred and fifty thousand dollars is in hand to aid in preserving the Falls of St. Anthony from further destruction and wearing away.

Some four weeks ago, as an omnibus dashed up to one of the Long Branch hotels, a lady's hat blew under the wheels and was crushed. Her display of good nature over the accident so struck an English lord that he sought an introduction, and they were shortly engaged to be married. It is now stated that not a 'bus drives up to a Long Branch hotel but that the ground is so covered with hats that the driver can't get down until a small boy shovels them into a hand cart.

A new company at Birmingham, England, is to make screws with American machinery.

The Washington and Boston Steamship Company expects to have a first class weekly line soon in operation between those cities.

The Gentiles in Utah are having a foolish squabble, the regulars having nominated J. H. Beadle, of the Utah *Reporter*, and the soreheads General Maxwell, for Congressional delegate.

Strange if True.

It is stated that the two children of Prevost-Paradol will sail for home in the same steamship with their father's remains, but in utter ignorance of the catastrophe that has befallen them and of the solemn cargo that is their *compagnon du voyage*. An older daughter will meet them in France, and to her perhaps will be left the task of breaking the awful secret to her brother and sister. It is inconceivable, says the Springfield *Republican*, what excuse there can be for thus deceiving these two children, one of whom at least has arrived at years of discretion, with us of womanhood. To say nothing of the fearful burden of lying that somebody must assume in order to keep them in ignorance, their grief, which may be postponed but never prevented, would at least have been assuaged by a knowledge of the universal mourning and sympathy which have found expression in this country. Telegrams of condolence from both sides of the Atlantic continue to come in, (one of the last being from Madame Dosne, Thiers's mother-in-law), but by the time these children shall have come to their grief, Paradol will have been some weeks dead, and the world will have forgotten him.

GEN. SCHENCK has written a letter in which he says he does not affect indifference to the trust, or is ungrateful for the confidence of the people, and feels assured of re-election should his name go before the convention, but that he has grown weary with long service and needs a little rest. He would not shirk from the contest if he found principle involved, but he found that his best-intended, most conscientious efforts and hardest labor for the public good were often misconstrued and misrepresented, or failing appreciation, and that there are many persons who seem unwilling to leave to their representative any opinion of his own, and who resent any independence in the expression of honest convictions that do not suit them, and upon the whole he deems a change advisable.

"Above all else" he writes "I am constrained to remember that I owe it as a duty to myself and those dependent upon me to leave me while I am yet able to work in a service in which I can make no provision for future ease or support. I cannot afford to remain in Congress. I must engage in some employment that will give me a chance of not being left embarrassed and destitute of a fortune when the season of labor shall have passed. Some of my political friends will be disappointed, but will justify me when they reflect upon all the motives which impel me."

He hopes his services have proved satisfactory; that he has at least acted honestly and faithfully, devoting to his country some of the best years of his life. He will arrange to be home during the approaching campaign.

PERSONAL.

Peter Cartwright, the venerable Methodist preacher, lectured at Dubuque, Iowa, on the 13th inst. The *Telegraph* of that city says: "It was a strange sight, and one we may never expect to see again, to behold a man in the pulpit before us who was 86 years old, had been 80 years a citizen of the West, and who, 60 years ago, crossed the Mississippi where is now St. Louis. He preached in the State of Illinois when Chicago was unknown, and he has spent 60 years in the saddle riding through the great West. To-night he will tell us something of how our State looked in the days lang syne 40 years ago."

The following musical romance we find in the papers. Some years ago a Miss Guberre, daughter of a foreign gentleman, on his death, entered the Mount de Chantal Convent, near Wheeling. She has a wonderful voice, and her musical education is complete. Her ambition seemed to die with the death of her father, and being of a religious turn of mind, she resolved to renounce the world and enter that institution. There she is to this day, and with time becomes more and more ardently attached to the secluded life of a nun. The capabilities of her voice are known to all the professional opera singers; and time and time again has Grau, the operatic manager, visited the convent in hopes of inducing her to abandon the profession she has chosen, to warble her sweet notes in public; but his errand has been uniformly unsuccessful. The agent of the Parepa opera troupe attempted it with no better success, and the probability is that her voice will never be heard outside the chapel.

During his Italian tour, Dickens was conducted over a certain monastery by a young monk, who, though a native of the country, spoke very fluent English, with the exception of frequent misplacing of his v's and w's. On Dickens' inquiring if he had ever been in England, he said that he had not, but had learned the language from a book which he brought forward, which proved to be a copy of Pickwick. It thus appeared that Mr. Samuel Weller was responsible for the peculiarity of his pronunciation.

G. F. Train, Esq., has started from Omaha to go around the world in three months, traveling west.

It is said that D. B. Keim, just appointed Consular Inspector, was arrested in the Atlanta campaign in 1864 by General Thomas, who recommended his trial by drum-head court martial and execution, for publishing in the New York *Herald* the translation of the rebel signal code which "Old Pap" was using with advantage and had revealed to Keim in confidence.

Daniel Webster's head grew larger as his intellect expanded, and he had to change the size of his hat every few years.

Professor Henry W. Longfellow, of Harvard College, has presented to the Public Library in Portland, his native place, in sixteen folio volumes, the works of Dante, Petrarch, Ariosto, Torquato Tasso and Alesandro Tassoni, published in Florence.

New York offers Gilmore $125,000 to take his Jubilee from Boston.

The most concise criticism of Disraeli's last novel is: "'Lothair' is snobbism mitigated by epigram."

Ex-Governor Leland Stanford has purchased the celebrated Warm Springs of Alemeda county, near the Mission San Jose, Cal. There are about six hundred acres of land embraced in the purchase, and the great railroad man of the Pacific will build himself a palatial residence near the Springs, and will hereafter reserve them for his own and guests' use.

Robert C. Winthrop delivers the oration at the two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the landing at Plymouth Rock.

The prettiest woman in Saratoga is a mulatto servant girl, beautiful as "or gut Allaratta."

George Sand has sued her publishers for 45,000.

Sir Francis Cressley, of Halifax, England, recently gave £200,000 to different benevolent institutions, with the stipulation that it shall all be invested in United States bonds, and shall not be converted into other securities till the Government redeems them. Even then the money must be invested again in United States securities, or stocks which have paid good dividends.

The following modest toast was recently given at Brigham's Tabernacle: "Brigham Young, George A. Smith, David H. Wells and U. S. Grant, the four greatest Generals of the age."

A school girl, in writing to her mother, says: "I get along nicely with all my teachers except Miss ——; but I don't blame her, because she accidentally shot the young man she was engaged to, and it naturally makes her feel kind of cross, especially on cloudy days."

STATE NEWS.

A horse railroad between Titusville and Pleasantville is spoken of.

The relapsing fever prevails at the Chester county Poorhouse.

Hamburg, Berks county, is henceforth to be the shipping point of the Schuylkill canal.

Germantown is to have free public baths. The only charge will be three cents for the use of towels.

John Gallagher and wife, of Philadelphia, drank an inordinate quantity of whisky on Monday, and were buried at the expense of the city.

A garter snake was killed in York township, York county, last week, with sixty-seven young snakes in it, five inches and a half in length each, and about as thick as an ordinary lead pencil.

A couple of Harrisburg bookbinders quarreled over their work Tuesday, and settled the dispute by a half hour of the "manly art" in the prize ring.

A young lady named Smith died very suddenly at a Sabbath School picnic at Fairview, on Saturday. She was, as we learn, playing in a ring and fell over, and before medical assistance could be summoned, expired.

A young woman was seen sitting beneath the shade of a large maple tree on Broad street, Philadelphia, soliciting alms, with the following placard fastened around her neck: "Blind for fifty years, and the father of eight small children."

A New Bethlehem correspondent of the Clarion *Democrat* writes to that paper as follows: "There is now in our town a company from Boston, Mass., who are exploring the coal hills along Redbank creek with the intention of making some purchases. They have already purchased from Alex. Cathcart, of Armstrong county, four hundred acres of land, and have a large force operating on it about a mile and a half from here, and are mining a very superior article of cannel coal. If the railroad is completed along our creek we will have a lively time."

Amos Shirk, an old and esteemed citizen of Grantville, Dauphin county, died suddenly Monday afternoon, of paralysis. He ate a hearty dinner at the residence of his nephew, Mr. Jacob S. Shirk, and died at two o'clock the same afternoon.

A Pottsville correspondent announces the formation of a new Union among the German miners who have "bolted" from the Workingmen's Benevolent Association, and determined to adopt the admirable principle of attending to their own business and letting their employers attend to theirs. They propose to make their Union honestly a beneficial one, organized for the relief of their sick, the burial of their dead, and the support of their families.

On Saturday night a Mr. Phillips, of Industry, jumped on a passing freight train of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Road, at Economy Station. As the train passed along he jumped from the depot platform on to a coal car, and the jump and motion of the cars combined to throw him face downward on the coal. He did not appear to have sustained any injury, however, and seemed all right when he left the train at Rochester. He must have received some severe internal injury, however, for he died on Monday from the effects of the jump and fall.

A letter from Pottsville, dated the 25th, says: The coal operations comprising the Anthracite Board of Trade, held a meeting here to-day to consider the new basis proposed last week by the workingmen. The proposition was laid on the table by a vote of 38 yeas to 4 nays. By a still stronger vote it was resolved "that we affirm our determination not to work until we can do so on the $2 50 or some other satisfactory basis." It was also resolved that the resolution should be considered as preventing an operator from arranging with his men on terms outside of the Union. Several collieries are already working on similar terms, the men having cut loose from the W. B. A., and formed a Union of their own. The general councils of the W. B. A. meets here to-morrow.

STATE POLITICS.

John G. Hall, Democrat, a member of the last Legislature, from the Clearfield, Elk and Forest district, has been renominated.

J. S. Cornman, editor of the Huntingdon *Monitor*, publishes a card in Tuesday's issue of his paper, in which he gracefully retires from the contest for the Democratic nomination for Assembly in that county.

D. T. Caldwell, a banker of Tyrone, announces himself as a Republican candidate for State Senator from Blair county.

Chester county demands an entirely new Legislative delegation this fall.

The Republican County Convention of Montour county will be held at the Montour House, in the borough of Danville, on Monday, the 15th of August, 1870.

In Berks county it is said the present Representative, Hon. J. Lawrence Getz, the successor of Mr. Ancona, will be nominated the third time, without opposition.

William McLellan will be the candidate of the Democracy in the Sixteenth Congressional District.

The Erie *Dispatch* says: "The Republican Congressional Conferee Convention for the Nineteenth District, will be held at Ridgway, Elk county, on Tuesday, the second of August. Conferees have been appointed in each of the eight counties of the district, with instructions to support the re nomination of Hon. Glenni W. Scofield. The following named gentlemen have been selected as conferees for Erie county: Dr. J. Ellsworth, Isaac B. Gara, G. F. Brevillier, M. W. Caughey, Wm. Griffith and P. D. Flower. It can readily be foreseen that entire harmony will characterize the proceedings of this Convention, and that a nomination will speedily be made in accordance with the emphatically expressed wish of the Republicans of the District.

The Republican delegate meeting in Franklin county will be held to-morrow.

The Democrats of Beaver county will hold their primary elections on Saturday, August 13th, and their Convention on the Monday following. We understand that Samuel R. Wilson, Esq., has declined to be a candidate for Congressional honors, and no name will be presented by Beaver county for that position. Captain William McClelland, of Lawrence county, will therefore be nominated by acclamation. John Conway, Dr. James E. Jackson and William Davidson are mentioned for the nomination for Assembly. The latter gentleman was the nominee of the party in that county last year.

The Washington *Reporter* says: We are reliably informed that Hon. Wm. M. Francis will not be a candidate for the Republican Congressional nomination in Lawrence county. This will leave the contest exclusively between Captain Donley and Mr. Weyand. The Legislative fight in that county is growing very animated and bitter. Messrs. Craig and McCracken, the present members, are candidates for re-nomination, but there is considerable opposition to their return to the House. Both gentlemen are out in letters justifying their course last session, but it is intimated that two new men will be chosen. Four new aspirants are in the field contesting with them for the nomination.

The Democracy of Lawrence county will meet in Convention about the middle of August. The name of Capt. McClelland will be the only one presented in connection with the Congressional nomination, and he will be chosen unanimously.

The Cambria county Democratic Convention will be held on the 8th of August. Among the candidates spoken of are the following: Congress—R. L. Johnston, Philip Collins and Col. Linton. Assembly—W. H. Rose, James Griffin, N. Horne, R. H. Brown, Cyrus L. Pershing, and John Potter. Sheriff—Daniel C. Morris, W. B. Bonaker, James B. McCreight, and William Doran. For the minor offices there is an average of ten candidates for each.

SENATOR MORTON ON THE TARIFF.

The Way Democrats Profess Low Taxation and Vote for High.

The speech of Hon. O. P. Morton, United States Senator from Indiana, at Terre Haute, may be regarded as the opening of the campaign at the West. Few men in the country speak with equal power, intelligence and wisdom upon the issues of the day, or are read with more interest in all parts of the country. A large portion of his last address was devoted to State topics and to a scathing review of that first-class demagogue, D. W. Voorhees. In turning his attention to national questions, Senator Morton dwelt particularly upon the economy practiced under the present administration. On the Tariff question he says:

"Now we don't want a prohibitory tariff. We don't want to make a monopoly here. We don't want to exclude the foreign producers, so that mean men may produce and sell them to us at their own price. But, as you have to have a tariff, how are you to put it? Put it at a point that will afford a fair competition between the home producer and the foreign producer. That brings you revenue, because there is a competition, and competition implies that their is foreign importation. This gives you revenue, and at the same time encourages and builds up your own home producers, your home manufacturers and your home labor. I am for protecting the home labor so far as it can be done legitimately. I don't want to see the laboring men of Indiana working for the same price that the laboring men of Great Britain, France and Germany command. Labor is higher in this country than it is in those countries. I expect to see it maintained, and hope that it will be. And when it comes in our power, and we can legitimately protect and encourage our own labor, I am in favor of doing it. But I don't want anybody to go away and say this, that I am in favor of a prohibitory tariff, protective tariff, in the offensive sense in which this is sometimes used."

After referring to the incessant Democratic protestations in favor of the reduction of taxes, and showing what the Republicans had actually accomplished in that line, Senator Morton made the following strong and amusing point:

"Now I want to call your attention to a fact, my friends, that, notwithstanding our Democratic friends are complaining continually about the tariff, and continually about taxation, not one of them in either branch of Congress, voted for this bill, that reduced taxation eighty millions of dollars. [An aged listener, who had been hanging on the words of the Senator ever since he reached the subject of the reduction of taxation, here ejaculated in an accent of surprise and indignation, 'By George!'] Not one of them. The work has been done, but they did not do it. It has been done by the Republican party in Congress. Well, now, some of you perhaps will wonder at that, that these Democratic politicians that have been talking so earnestly and so constantly about the burdens of taxation, when they were brought to the test, not one of them voted for the bill on its final passage, not one. The most of them voted against it and some of them dodged. But if there is one that voted for it I don't know it."

A Most Curious Electrical Phenomenon.

From a description of the fearful tornado, which lately did great destruction at Owatonna, Minn., it was a curious affair. An eye-witness says: There was neither rain or hail. There seemed to be one current approaching the city from the southwest and another from the southeast. When apparently a mile away, there appeared midway between the two currents, and at a low elevation, a light, small at first, but gradually increasing, until it reached the size of an ordinary hogshead. Its base was parallel to the surface of the earth. The sides seemed to approach each other at an inclination of about thirty degrees. At the top of this cone, and apparently just seperated from it, appeared a bright blaze, which shot toward the zenith in forked flames. I judge from ten to fifteen feet in height. The cone beneath the blaze seemed to revolve rapidly around an axis, verticle to the center of the earth. The brilliancy of this air-fiend became constantly more intense as the currents approached each other, and its revolutions became proportionately more rapid, until in the shock caused by the collision, on Cedar street, some fifty rods north of the public square—a terrible and deafening sound was heard, followed by a dispersion of some fifty fragments of electrical light, in apparently solid form. They were seen ricocheting in every direction, approaching the earth and withdrawing from it in fantastic, though appalling gyrations. The scene of this phenomenon was the region of the greatest disaster. The wind blew sharply, but did not do the damage. There was a fierce and terrible force in the air, not the air itself, which nothing could withstand. Single shingles were plucked from roofs. One picket was torn from the fence, while its fellows were unmoved. A single row of onions in a neighbor's garden were torn from the ground, and the others left to grow and ripen undisturbed.

The foregoing facts furnish data upon which I base the following theory. The excessive heat of the two preceding days was such as to produce great disturbance in the atmosphere, and to give rise to the formation of strong aerial currents, which, after becoming complicated, rioted awhile in close combat, and then separated, perhaps by electrical force, formed again in different quarters—two strong channels of moving air emerging upon a common centre. Approaching each other the space through which the electricity inherent in the air was diffused, became rapidly less, and still less, at the same time it would be carried along by its own adhesion to the moving mass of clouds. It thus became gradually condensed, and by its own motion, together with the constantly increasing pressure of the approaching currents, forming walls through which it could not break, and the friction caused by the mobility of its own particles upon themselves, intensified the heat until it became first luminous, then lambent, then concentrated in tangible form, and finally, yielding to the power of its own explosive force, burst asunder, forming numerous balls of concentrated fire, which discolored and spent their fury on surrounding objects.

Great Industrial Exhibition.

We learn from the New York *Post* that the arrangements for the proposed great Industrial Exhibition have been pushed so far that the managers have secured a plot of ground fifty acres in extent which will be bought and paid for within a week. It appears that the city authorities have refused to give the use of Madison Square, or any other public property, for this purpose, and as the leading promoters of the movement insist that this new palace shall be be built within the city limits, great difficulty has been found in obtaining a suitable site. Various sites have been suggested, and their claims urged upon the directors. Long Island, Staten Island, New Jersey, and Westchester county have been under consideration, while leading citizens have protested against any removal of the exhibition outside of the limits of the city. Accessibility, pleasantness of surroundings, and availability through the winter as well as the summer, are the main features that pertain to the site finally determined upon.

The charter authorizes the company to purchase real estate, and erect thereon suitable buildings to be used for an industrial exhibition. The capital stock is to be $7,000,000, and to be divided into 70,000 shares of $100 each.

It is proposed to have the building ready for occupancy in 1872. It is the purpose to make the exhibition a grand combination of the best features of the exhibitions of modern times. There are to be galleries of paintings and halls of statuary, mechanical and scientific departments, where all the most useful inventions will be upon exhibition and in operation; agricultural and horticultural departments where all available products of our own and other countries will be displayed; conservatories of rare domestic and foreign plants and flowers; an immense public hall for concerts, festivals of great public occasions; smaller halls for lectures upon art, science and literature; all industry and invention to be stimulated by prizes, medals and diplomas; salesrooms for a great commercial and art exchange; the building to be of a character which will reflect credit on the city and the country, and the whole to be subject to a liberal scale of exhibition and admission fees, so as to make it in all respects the people's resort for entertainment and instruction.

A Good Dog Story.

A Scotch paper tells the following curious story about a retriever—a sporting dog employed to fetch game—and a store robbery:

About two months ago the sum of £16 in bank notes was stolen from a warehouse in George square, Glasgow, by a man employed on the premises. The thief had concealed himself in the warehouse before the closing hour, and after every person had left he broke open several desks, abstracted the cash, the greater portion of which he concealed under a stone in a field in the northern district. It so happened that when the thief was in the act of concealing the notes, a retriever dog, belonging to a young man residing in New City Road, was amusing itself near the spot, and after the money had been hidden the dog appears to have uncovered the parcel of notes and carried the cash home. It is alleged that the owner of the dog was present when the animal entered with the cash in his mouth, and that the mother of the young man observed that the parcel was composed of bank notes. The latter denies that his dog ever brought a parcel of notes to the house. It is somewhat remarkable also that when the thief of the cash was apprehended he admitted the charge, and told the detectives that he had concealed a portion of the money in a park. The officers took him to the park, and he pointed out the spot where he had concealed the notes. The retriever dog was there, and it was with some difficulty that the officers could complete their search, in consequence of the dog barking and leaping round them. The money, it was discovered, had been carried off. The young man and his mother have been apprehended pending an investigation into this somewhat strange case.

It is now altogether probable that the death by suicide of M. Prevost-Paradol was chiefly consequence of the miserable existence into which he was plunged by the part he has been led to play by Napoleon in causing him to leave France at this important epoch, and alienate himself from his country, and forced to appear a partisan of the Emperor against his will. It is learned that he was blamed and ridiculed by his friends and associates of the same political opinions for allying himself to the Emperor and deserting them, and it is believed he considered as soon as he learned that war had broken out between France and Prussia, that his friends would cease to respect him, and many would believe that he had sold his silence to the Emperor for an office. This view annoyed him exceedingly, and he regretted that he had been led to compliment the speech of M. Thiers on the war question before hostilities had been declared, thus appearing to the Emperor as unfavorable to war, and to his former friends as an adherent of Napoleon. To a man of sensitive honor, unused to the arts and deceits of diplomacy, this was a seeming inconsistency which worried him beyond endurance. These causes, added to the extreme suffering which he had undergone from the intense heat and the loneliness which he bitterly complained of after his children had been sent to Newport, are believed to have produced the feelings of depression which ended with his death.

ALABASTRINE,

A FINE TOILET POWDER,

AT

RANKIN'S

DRUG STORE,

44 ST. CLAIR STREET, third door above Penn, Pittsburgh, Pa.

C. BARNES,
Sealer of Weights and Measures,
OFFICE, No. 5 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH.

AN ANTEDILUVIAN LEVIATHAN.

Monster Fossil Remains.

From Nevada comes this strange story. It is given in the White Pine *News*:

"About one hundred miles to the southeast of Hamilton is a high plateau of land containing an extensive deposite of marine shells and the fossil remains of a large variety of extinct species of fish. But the curiosity which most challenges the interest and investigation of antiquaries is in the petrified form of what was evidently once an immense sea monster. It lies on the high plateau in a position giving rise to the theory that its locale was once a great shoal, and that this antediluvian leviathan floundered and perished on its surface as the water receded. The petrification is perfect, and is estimated to weigh about ten tons. It presents a dual appearance—the head and body that of a humpback whale, and the extremities extend into feelers and antennae like the polypus or devil fish, with the exception that they were evidently during life lines with a hard and bony substance. The eyes are set in each side of the head, which is flat and oblong, and are twenty-four inches apart. The mouth is armed with triple rows of teeth, sharp in front, but underneath and well into the jaw they turn into grinders, capped by a solid osseous formation, running back from the widest portion of the head. In this respect it resembles the celebrated marsh cow of Central America, amphibious in habitat—graminiverous on land and carniverous in water. The length of this singular relic of an unknown age has not as yet been determined; but as the body bends into the tail, it tapers down to so small a size that, making due allowance, it weight would not be far from that stated. This inland country abounds in curious fossils of a marine character. We have seen specimens of crustacea found in our immediate vicinity which puzzled scientists and antiquarians. There is a pregnant field in this region for savans such as Agassiz, who have made the piscal kingdom, both of this and past ages, a study of love. There is some talk among the parties who discovered the remains of the stranded monster described of making an effort to remove them to the railroad. We see that Barnum has been buying one of the Calaveras big trees; if he will turn his attention hitherward he can procure one of the most astounding curiosities of the day. We doubt whether it can be removed in bulk, and if an accident should happen in the attempt, its value would be greatly lessened, and its usefulness as a study materially impaired. We would suggest the consideration of the plan so successfully carried out in the removal of the Cardiff giant. A plaster of Paris mould could be taken first of the perfect form. Then the shape of the entire anatomy would be preserved in case the effort to remove the whole should prove a failure. But in case of breakage, and the impossibility of saving the curiosity without mutilation, it might be reduced to powder, removed in detail, and remoulded in New York, where it would doubtless be placed on exhibition, and become an interesting aid to science in determining many antediluvian speculations now requiring investigation and proof."

BY the new tariff and tax law all the so-called special taxes imposed by the seventy-ninth section of the act of 1856, and its subsequent amendment, are repealed, save the tax on brewers, and on distilled spirits and tobacco. This does away with the long list of licenses for various occupations, bankers' and brokers' taxes, agents, auctioneers, &c, but this does not take effect until May 1, 1871, so that present yearly terms of payment then expire. The taxes on sales, &c., repealed as heretofore noted, are payable monthly, and the repeal takes effect October 1. The stamp tax on checks and drafts is not repealed; the exemption applies only to taxes on promissory notes for less than $100; on receipts for any sum of money or the payment of any debt; and on canned fish; these three items will be free from stamps after the first of October.

THERE were, according to the official record, 1,048 deaths in New York last week. The average mortality is from 300 to 350, or even 50 per cent. less, and the highest mortality ever recorded but 1,300 and odd, or under 40 per cent. more, than this statement shows to have been a mortality the excess of which is ascribable to the unusual heat alone. Besides the deaths directly due to it, it has brought about a general debilitation, which is the aptest condition for the contraction of disease, and the more inapt for a recovery from disease already contracted. The continuance of the heat is, however, less to be dreaded than a sudden cessation of it. In this latter case the effects which might otherwise pass gradually off will be sure to discover themselves immediately and fatally to a calamitous extent.

THE census takers frequently occasion great surprises. For instance, Chicago has over 100,000 names in its directory and has been boasting loudly of a population of 400,000 on the ground that every name ought to represent at least four persons. But the wards where the enumeration has been completed come far short of making this estimate, and the actual figures will probably show that the city has less than 300,000 population, possibly not over 250,000. As to the smaller towns and cities in Illinois, in which the census has been completed, they have almost without exception fallen off from one fourth to one third from the local estimate.

AT THE seaside the chignon is growing beautifully less. The heavy braids have given way to lighter and thinner ones without rats, and simply crossed or carried around the head. If false hair is used, it is concealed as much as possible, and often, especially in the morning, two long braids are left to hang down the shoulders. Married ladies, as well as children, have adopted this style. This is for ordinary wear and the drive. For full dress, the puffs, curls and frizettes can not be too plentifully heaped upon one's head.

HEAR IT!

If you've any task to do,
Let me whisper, friend, to you,
Do it!

If you've anything to say,
True and needed, yea or nay,
Say it!

If you've anything to love,
As a blessing from above,
Love it!

If you've anything to give,
That another's joy may live,
Give it!

If some hollow creed you doubt,
Though the whole world hoot and shout,
Doubt it!

If you know what torch to light,
Guiding others through the night,
Light it!

If you've any debt to pay,
Rest you neither night or day,
Pay it!

If you've any joy to hold
Next your heart, lest it grow cold,
Hold it!

If you've any grief to meet,
At the loving father's feet,
Meet it!

If you've given light to see
What a child of God should be,
See it!

Whether life be bright or drear,
There's a message sweet and clear
Whispered down to every ear,
Hear it!

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION—THE FIRM OF KREDLE & SIEDLE, Druggists, Corner of Ohio and Chestnut streets, Allegheny, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All outstanding accounts due and owing the late firm will be settled by A. W. KREDEL, who will continue the business at the above place.
A. W. KREDEL,
ROMAN SIEDLE.
July 1, 1870.

COPARTNERSHIP.—THE UNDERSIGNED have this day associated with them in business Mr. OTIS SHEPARD, of the late firm of Culp & Shepard. The business will be continued at the old stand, Nos. 52 and 54 Seventh avenue, under the name and style of SCHOMAKER & CO.
SCHOMAKER & LANGENHEIM.
WM. SCHOMAKER, late of Schomaker & Lang.
G. LANGENHEIM, late of Stewart & Langenheim.
OTIS SHEPARD, late of Culp & Shepard.

SCHOMAKER & CO.,
(Successors to SCHOMAKER & LANGENHEIM),
Wholesale Grocers, Flour, Grain, Feed and Provision Dealers,
Nos. 52 and 54 Seventh Avenue,
tf PITTSBURGH, PA.

DISSOLUTION.—THE PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned under the name of CULP & SHEPARD, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. All accounts of the late firm will be settled by OTIS SHEPARD, at Messrs. Schomacker & Langenheim's, No. 52 and 54 Seventh avenue.
WM. CULP,
OTIS SHEPARD.
Pittsburgh, July 20, 1870. tf

DISSOLUTION—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by WILLIAM MEANS, at the old stand, corner of Wood and Water streets, where the books of the firm will be settled either Partner using the name of the firm in settlements.
WILLIAM MEANS,
HARRISON A. COFFIN.
Pittsburgh, July 1, 1870

WILLIAM MEANS
(Successor to MEANS & COFFIN)
WHOLESALE GROCER,
Cor. Wood and Water St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

WARNER'S
PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over thirty years standing. Price, One Dollar. For sale by druggists everywhere.
For sale by all Druggists. eod

DEDICATION.

THE LECTURE ROOM of the NEW M. E. CHURCH, at Woods' Run, Pa., will be Dedicated on

SABBATH, JULY 31, 1870.

Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

The Pastor will be assisted by Rev. I. C. PERSHING, D. D., Rev. S. H. NESBIT, D. D., Rev. J. W. BAKER and others.

Seats Free. A cordial invitation to all. wf

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E. Edmundson & Son,
UPHOLSTERERS,
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LACE CURTAINS.
REP, TERRY, DAMASK and SATIN CURTAINS.
LAMBREQUINS, of Latest French Designs.
WINDOW SHADES and CORNICES.
SPRING MATTRESSES and MATRESSES of all kinds on exhibition. Any one wanting a fine Spring Bed, we invite them to call and see our Upholstered Hinge Folding Spring Bed; no taking out to clean Bed tead.
Manufacturers JONES' PATENT SLAT SPRING BOTTOM, BOLSTERS and PILLOWS, COMFORTS, BLANKETS, SHEETINGS, &c., &c. CARPETS and DRAPERIES, cut and made to order.
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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,
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Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.
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Great Reduction
IN PRICES,
To Close Summer Stock.

Best Makes Light Prints, 10c.
Percales and Chintzes, 12½ to 25c,
Lawns, 12½ to 25c.
Plain and Figured Grenadines, 25c.
Mixed Poplins and Japanese Cloths, in great variety, 25c.
3-4, 4-4 and 8-4 Black Hernani.
Japanese Silks, Black and Fancy Dress Silks, in full assortment.
Silk and Llama Lace Points and Summer Shawls.
American Black Gros Grain, warranted all Pure Silk, Reduced to $2 00 per yard.

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INSURANCE.

102d
Semi-Annual
STATEMENT
OF THE
ÆTNA INSURANCE CO. HARTFORD CONN.
Incorporated 1819. Charter Perpetual.
CASH CAPITAL,
$3,000,000 00
Losses Paid in 51 Years, $27,000,000

JULY 1, 1870.
ASSETS,
(AT MARKET VALUE.)

Cash in hand and in Bank	$ 666,152 02
Real Estate	253,319 14
Mortgage Bonds	1,013,110 00
Bank Stock	1,463,090 00
United States, State and City Stock and other Public Securities	2,348,707 50
Total	$5,744,378 66

LIABILITIES.

Claims not Due and Unadjusted	$214,372 41

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MONONGAHELA INSURANCE CO.,
OF PITTSBURGH,
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CASH CAPITAL.......$175,000.
Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.
Office—N. E. CORNER WOOD STREET AND FOURTH AVENUE, Second Floor, entrance on Fourth avenue.
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Insures against LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
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WM. P. HERBERT.......Secretary.
Capt. GEORGE NEELD.......General Agent.
Office, No. 92 WATER STREET, Spang, Chalfant & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.
Will insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks. A home institution managed by Directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.
DIRECTORS:
Alex. Nimick, Reuben Miller, Jr.,
James McAuley, Andrew Ackley,
Alexander Speer, David M. Long,
Wm. Morrison, John R. McCune,
Charles J. Clarke, D. Ihmsen,
Wm. S. Evans, Joseph Kirkpatrick,
Philip Reymer.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Fire Insurance Exclusively.
Cash Capital.......$200,000.
Cash Assets July 1, 1870, $530,732 90.
GEO. W. DEAN, Agent,
37 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh.
E. L. ELLISON, General Agent for Western Pennsylvania. WFM

WALL PAPER.

WALL PAPER.
JAMES HOWARD
Manufacturer, Importer and Dealer in
Wall Paper, Window Shades, Manilla Roofing and Wrapping Papers.
COR. SMITHFIELD AND SEVENTH AV
Felt, Cement and Gravel Roofing.

W. G. ANDERSON,
FRANKSTOWN ROAD, NEAR THE GREENSBURG TURNPIKE, EAST LIBERTY.
Keeps constantly on hand a Large Assortment of
CIGARS, OF THE VERY BEST BRANDS, TOBACCO, SNUFF, &c.
Also, ALL THE LATE PERIODICALS OF THE DAY.
Orders for THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL received and promptly attended to.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—After JUNE 12, 1870, Trains arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	12:50 a m	Mail Train	11:50 p m
Mail Train	8:10 a m	Fast Line	12:14 a m
*Cincinnati Ex	12:35 p m	Cincinnati Ex	10:00 a m
Philada. Ex.	3:50 p m	Pittsburgh Ex.	2:40 p m
Fast Line	7:40 p m	*Pacific Ex.	10:40 a m
		*Way Passen'r	10:20 p m
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Walls No. 1	6:30 a m	Walls No. 1	6:20 a m
Brinton Ac.	10:20 a m	Brit'n Ac No 1	7:50 a m
Walls No. 2	11:51 a m	Walls No. 2	8:50 a m
Walls No. 3	3:05 p m	Johnstown Ac.	9:10 a m
Johnstown Ac.	4:05 p m	Walls No. 3	2:20 p m
Walls Ac No. 5	6:05 p m	Walls No. 4	5:50 p m
Walls No. 4	5:10 p m	Brinton Ac.	1:20 p m
Wilkinsb'g Ac.	8:50 p m	Walls Ac No. 5	7:20 p m
Walls No. 6	11:00 p m	Wilkinsburg Ac.	10:00 p m

Cincinnati Express and Pacific Express leave daily. All other Trains daily, Sunday excepted.
The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 8:50 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 9:50 a. m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m., and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:10 p. m.
For further particulars apply to W. H. BECKWITH, Agent.
The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any Risk for Baggage except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.
A. J. CASSATT, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after MAY 29, 1870, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will leave from and arrive at the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows, (Allegheny Time.)

Arrive.		Depart.	
Springd'le No. 1	6:40 a m	Mail	6:55 a m
Freeport No. 1	8:30 a m	Freeport No. 1	9:20 a m
Express	10:20 a m	Claremont Ac.	11:10 a m
Claremont Acc.	1:28 p m	Express	2:40 p m
Freeport No. 2	3:35 p m	Springd'le No 1	3:05 p m
Mail	5:50 p m	Freep't No. 2	5:20 p m
Springd'le No 2	6:20 p m	Springd'le No 2	6:30 p m

The above Trains run daily except Sunday.
The Church Train leaves Allegheny Junction every Sunday, at 8:00 a. m., reaching Allegheny City, at 9:50 a. m. Returning, leaves Allegheny City, at 12:50 p. m., and arrives at Allegheny Junction at 2:00 p. m.
Through Tickets to Butler and Hannahstown may be purchased at Walker's Stage Office, No. 3 St. Clair street near Suspension Bridge, Pittsburgh, and at the Depot, Allegheny city.
For further information apply to JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent, Federal Street Depot.
Local Tickets to all important Stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.
A. J. CASSATT, General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.
ROBT. NEILSON, Superintendent, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.
From JUNE 12, 1870, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	12:28 a m	Fast Line	12:43 a m
Cl. & Whg Mail	6:38 a m	Wheeling Ex.	10:48 a m
Chicago Mail	6:58 a m	Pacific Express	1:08 p m
Erie & Ygn Ex.	7:28 a m	Chicago Mail	2:38 p m
Chicago Ex.	10:43 a m	Cleveland Ex.	3:38 p m
Cl. & Whg Ex.	2:58 p m	Erie & Ygn Ex	5:43 p m
Pacific Ex.	3:08 p m	Cl & Whg Ex.	7:08 p m
Well'sv'e Ex.	4:33 p m	Chi&StLouis Ex	7:38 p m
Erie Express	4:48 p m	Erie Express	11:18 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
BeaverFalls Ac	5:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac.	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac.	10:13 a m	Leetsdale Ac.	8:08 a m
Leetsdale Ac.	11:53 a m	Enon Ac.	8:58 a m
New Castle Ac.	2:13 p m	New Castle Ac.	10:23 a m
Enon Ac.	3:58 p m	Leetsdale Ac.	3:03 p m
Leetsdale Ac.	5:13 p m	BeaverFalls Ac	4:33 p m
BeaverFalls Ac	6:23 p m	Leetsdale Ac.	4:33 p m
Leetsdale Ac.	10:43 p m	Leetsdale Ac.	6:13 p m
Fair Oaks Sunday Church	1:13 p m	Fair Oaks Sunday Church	9:58 a m

Pacific Express arrives daily.
Chicago Express leaves daily.
Fast line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.
Fast Line arrives daily, Mondays excepted.
All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY, PAN HANDLE ROUTE.
Pan Handle Trains on and after SUNDAY, June 12, 1870.

	Depart.	Arrive.
Express	12:38 a m	12:13 p m
Fast Line	10:48 a m	7:38 p m
Southern Express	3:43 p m	12:15 a m
ACCOMMODATIONS.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mixed Accommodation	5:43 a m	6:48 p m
McDonald Accommodation	11:48 a m	7:38 a m
Steubenville Accommod'n	4:03 p m	9:48 a m
McDonald Accommodation	6:03 p m	3:13 p m

Sunday Church Train leaves McDonald 8:43 a. m., arriving in Pittsburgh 9:58 a. m. Returning, will leave Pittsburgh at 12:58 p. m., and arrive at McDonald at 2:13 p. m.
The 10:48 a. m. Fast Line will leave daily. The 12:13 Noon Express will arrive daily. All other trains run daily, Sundays excepted.
W. L. O'BRIEN, General Ticket Agent, Columbus, Ohio.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.
On and after MONDAY, June 6, 1870, three Through Trains daily (except Sunday), will leave Pittsburgh Depot, corner of Eleventh and Pike streets, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions.

	Leave Pittsburgh.	Arrive at Pittsburgh.
Day Express	7:50 a m	8:30 p m
Night Express	9:00 p m	7:00 a m
Way Passenger	9:30 a m	
Mail Train		6:00 p m
Brady's Bend Ac	3:25 p m	10:20 a m
Soda Works	8:15 p m	6:10 a m
1st Hulton	6:40 a m	6:25 a m
2d Hulton	5:00 p m	9:00 a m
3d Hulton	11:00 p m	7:20 p m
Parnassus	11:45 a m	2:30 p m
Church Trains to and from Hulton (Sundays)	1:00 p m	10:10 a m

Express Trains stop only at principal points. Accommodation Trains stop at all Stations. Silver Palace Sleeping cars on Night Express trains, both ways, between Pittsburgh and Corry.
J. J. LAWRENCE, Gen'l Supt.
JAS. H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 6th, 1870, trains will arrive at and depart from Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, as follows—city time.

Leave.		Arrive.	
Mail Train	6:50 a m	1st McKeesport Accommod'n	6:40 a m
Glenwood Ac.	7:10 a m	Glenwood Ac.	8:00 a m
Way Passenger	9:05 a m	WestNewton Ac	8:35 a m
1st M'Keesport Accom'd'n	11:00 a m	Express Train	10:00 a m
Express Train	3:15 p m	2d McKeesport Accommod'n	2:10 p m
WestNewton Ac	4:30 p m	Way Passeng'r	3:55 p m
Braddocks Ac.	5:30 p m	Mail Train	6:10 p m
2d McKeesport Accommod'n	6:20 p m	Braddocks Ac.	7:00 p m
3d McKeesport Accommod'n	10:40 p m	3d McKeesport Accommod'n	9:50 p m
West Newton Church Tr'n	12:45 p m	West Newton Church Tr's	10:10 a m

Sundays only. All other Trains daily except Sunday.
D. D. ANGELL, Master of Transportation.

PROPOSALS.

TO RAILROAD CONTRACTORS.—Proposals for the Graduation, Masonry and Ballast of each, separately or all collectively of the Eight Sections of about a mile each of the Mount Pleasant and Broadford Branch of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, will be received at the Company's Office, in Pittsburgh, up to the 10th of August proximo, inclusive. Specifications, Plan and Profile of the Branch Road, will be ready for inspection at the same place, on the 20th of July, which will give bidders ample time for inspection of the work.
BENJ. H. LATROBE,
Chief Engineer P. and C. R. R.
FAW

TO CONTRACTORS.
SEALED PROPOSALS
Will be received by the Street Committee of the Borough of East Birmingham, until SATURDAY, 23d inst., for the Grading, Curbing and Paving of Carey alley, from Seventeenth to Eighteenth streets, and Wright's alley, from Twenty-fifth to Twenty-seventh streets. For all information in relation to the work call on J. W. PATTERSON, Street Regulator, No. 2124 Carson street.

GROCERIES, &C.

IN SEASON.
New Spiced Salmon, White Clover Honey,
Fresh Cove Oysters, Boneless Sardines,
Spiced Oysters, Potted Game,
Pickled Oysters, Deviled Ham,
Sugar Cured Hams, Deviled Turkey,
Beef Tongues, Deviled Tongue,
Dried Beef, Deviled Lobster.
20 kits of extra fine MESS MACKEREL just received and for sale by
GEORGE W. M'CLURE,
346 LIBERTY STREET.
Goods delivered Free.

New Orleans Sugars.
300 hhds Prime to Choice New Orleans Sugar.
200 bbls Choice N. O. Molasses.
The above Sugars are well drained, and the attention of the Trade generally invited.
JOHN M'DEVITT,
NO. 6 MARKET STREET.

E. PATTERSON,
DEALER IN
Groceries and Produce,
ALSO, GENERAL NEWS AGENT,
CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS,
WEST NEWTON, PA.
In addition to a full line of Groceries and Provisions and a regular supply of Magazines, Daily and Weekly Newspapers, Stationery, etc., an elegant
SODA FOUNTAIN,
Has been fitted up on the premises, from which the delicious beverage will be served during the summer.

ALLEN KIRKPATRICK.......JOHN J. M'DERMOTT
REMOVAL.
Allen Kirkpatrick & Co.,
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
Flour and Seed Dealers,
Have Removed from No. 243 Liberty Street, to their New Warehouse,
No. 231 LIBERTY STREET,
OPPOSITE THE HEAD OF WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

HOFF'S TRADE MARK MALT EXTRACT.
HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT. A nourishing, palatable drink, possessing remedial properties adapted to the sick, dyspeptic and enervated. As a remedy it invigorates the whole system, cures disorders of the stomach, loss of appetite, obstinate catarrhs, coughs, hoarseness, scrofula, incipient consumption, etc., etc., as a nutriment and mild tonic it is invaluable to the enfeebled and convalescent of all ages and both sexes, while as a pleasant beverage it is highly acceptable to the taste.
Sold by all Druggists and Grocers.
TARRANT & CO.,
278 GREENWICH ST. N. Y.,
Sole Agents for United States, etc.
WFK

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT the undersigned, Commissioners named in an act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, approved April 5th, 1867, to organize a Company, the name and style of the McKeesport Company, will open books for receiving Subscriptions to the Capital Stock of said Company, at the office of SILL & RIGGS, corner of Fifth and Walnut streets, McKeesport between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock p. m., on THURSDAY, August 4th, 1870.
R. L. RIGGS,
LEWIS HANEY,
WM. SEYBOLD,
WM. SHAUM,
W. D. WOOD,
J. McK. SNODGRASS,
Commissioners.
MWF

HENRY REA, JR.,
Produce Commission Merchant
In Butter, Eggs, Lard, Bacon, Cheese, Green and Dried Fruits, Vegetables, &c.
Orders for Shipping promptly attended to.
HENRY REA, Jr.,
285 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

206 LACOCK STREET, ALLEGHENY,
JOHN STULEN, Jr.,
PLAIN, ORNAMENTAL AND FRESCO PAINTER
Church, Parlors and Public Halls Decorated in every style of the art.
Interior House Painting tastefully executed.

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)
COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STS.
BANKERS,
BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF
Government Securities,
GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS
ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.
Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.
JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.
Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.
BANKERS,
DEALERS IN
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
First Mortgage Seven Per Cent.
GOLD BONDS,
OF THE
Central Railroad of Iowa at 95.
FREE FROM TAX. FOR SALE AT
IRA B. M'VAY & CO'S,
Corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

THURSDAY EVENING, July 28, 1870.

Local monetary matters were quite moderate to-day. The offerings at bank were comparatively light, and customer applicants find no difficulty in obtaining liberal accommodations. No change to report in prices of local dividend stocks. Purchasers, however, are inclined to hold off in the expectation that lower prices may follow.

We are pleased to notice that the increasing demand for the new seven per cent. bonds of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad are meeting with ready sale among our manufacturers and capitalists. These bonds are secured by first mortgage upon the road, equipment and present revenue, and are at once among the safest and best paying securities before the public. The road will be completed by January 1st, and will form part of the shortest route between the lakes and tidewater, and of all roads deserves the earnest encouragement of the people of Pittsburgh. Our capitalists will find it to their interest to invest in these home bonds, in preference to those from abroad.

—The New York banks are moving with much steadiness, and at the same time with proper caution, in respect to events abroad. The prevailing disposition is to keep their balances on call loan. They are the better enabled to do this, as the mercantile demand for money is not important. There is every prospect for a large business in foreign as well as domestic dry goods, and also for general merchandise, in August and September, and the result of the July trade is better than looked for at the beginning of the month, owing to the breaking out of the European war, and the apprehension that some descriptions of foreign goods might be made scarce by non-intercourse with the North German ports later in the season. The rise in gold to 120, and the fear that it may go higher if the war should be prolonged, are also influencing the merchants of the interior to buy their fall supplies early. The heavy grain crops in the West also encourage this movement.

—In New York government bonds are gaining a firmer tone. At the present price of bonds and stocks capitalists are, as brokers and bankers term it, "scaling the market"—that is, buying for investment. Large orders have been filled for leading railroad stocks, given by persons living in other cities, as they regard the condition of the market as very low, and a very favorable time to buy, and they are taking advantage of the somewhat singular state of things to lay up and lay away good railroad stocks for investment.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co., report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Closing.
U. S. Bonds '81	112⅞	113	......
U. S. Bonds '62	109⅝	109⅝	......
U. S. Bonds '64	109⅜	109⅜	......
U. S. Bonds '65	109⅜	109⅝	......
U. S. Bonds, new, '65	108⅜	108⅝	......
U. S. Bonds '67	108⅞	109	......
U. S. Bonds '68	108⅜	108⅝	......
10-40s	106⅜	106⅜	......
Gold	121⅞	121⅞	......

The New York *Tribune* says: We hear of reports from over the water that England and France are about to raise again the rate of interest at their respective banks. If the war between France and Prussia continues, legal tenders in paper money will become the currency in the empire of Napoleon, and if England becomes involved, there will be specie suspension, and paper money there, as here during the late rebellion, and then gold will drop in our market. It will not even be wanted in any very considerable quantities as a commercial article, as our exports of flour, wheat, corn, tobacco, cotton and oil will more than pay for our importation of foreign goods and wares. War in Europe must stimulate all branches of industry and production with us, and ours will be the rich harvest, because of its desolated fields.

The sharp upward turn in the Wall street stock market to-day, would seem to indicate that prices had touched their minimum point.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

July 28, 1870.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.	4:30 P. M.
N. Y. Central	92	91¼	91½	92	92¼	92¼	92¼
Do Scrip	87¼	86¾	87	87¼	87¼	87¼	87¼
Erie	20¼	21	21	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼
Reading	96⅛	96⅜	96½	96⅝	96⅞	96⅝	[illegible]
Harlem	.....	131	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Michigan Cent'l	.....	118¼	.....	118	.....	.....	.....
Lake Shore	89⅞	89⅞	90	90½	90¼	90⅝	91
Illinois Central	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cleve. & Pitts	.....	106⅛	106	[illegible]	107	.....	.....
Northwestern	82	82½	82½	82⅛	[illegible]	.....	.....
Do preferred	84⅛	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.....	.....
Rock Island	113	113½	113¼	113⅞	114	[illegible]	[illegible]
St. Paul	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	59⅝	60	60	60⅜
Do preferred	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞	76	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wabash	.....	48⅞	.....	[illegible]	.....	.....	.....
Do preferred	.....	72	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fort Wayne	.....	92½	92⅜	92⅝	.....	.....	.....
Ohio & Miss	33⅞	33⅞	34	[illegible]	.....	.....	34⅜
Chi. & Alton	.....	115	.....	115⅜	.....	.....	.....
Alton pref	.....	118	.....	116	.....	.....	.....
Hartford & Erie	.....	3⅜	.....	3⅜	.....	.....	.....
N J Central	.....	109¾	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Canton	.....	63	.....	62	.....	.....	.....
W. U. Tel	.....	34	.....	34	.....	.....	.....
Quicksilver	.....	4⅛	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Pacific Mail	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	40	40	40	40⅛
Adams Express	.....	64⅜	.....	64½	.....	.....	.....
Wells Fargo	.....	13½	.....	13¾	.....	.....	.....
American	.....	42¼	.....	42¼	.....	.....	.....
United States	.....	43½	.....	43	.....	.....	.....
Gold	121⅜	121⅞	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

A comparison between yesterday's and to-day's closing quotations shows the following changes:

	Wed.	Thurs.	Ad.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	91½	93¼	1⅝	.....
N. Y. Central scrip	86⅝	88	1⅜	.....
Erie	21	21¼	¼	.....
Reading	95½	96¾	1¼	.....
Harlem	130	131¼	1¼	.....
Illinois Central	130	129	.....	1
Cleve. and Pitts	105⅞	107	1⅛	.....
North western	81⅝	82⅝	1	.....
Do. preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	.....
Rock Island	113⅛	114	⅞	.....
St. Paul	59	60⅛	1⅛	.....
Do. preferred	75	76¼	1¼	.....
Fort Wayne	92⅛	92¾	⅝	.....
Ohio and Miss	33⅞	34¼	⅜	.....
Pacific Mail	39⅝	40⅛	½	.....
Adams Express	[illegible]	64⅞	[illegible]	.....
Wabash	47	50⅜	3⅜	.....
Do. preferred	72	72	.....	.....
Lake Shore	89⅝	91	1⅜	.....
Gold	121⅞	121⅜	.....	.....

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building), dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Board every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

WOOL MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

July 27.—There has been more doing, and prices are ½c ⅌ lb higher; sales of 380,000 lbs, in lots, including Ohio and Pennsylvania washed fleeces, three-quarter blood, 47@48c; medium 48c; rough, common, cotted, burry, &c., 42c; combing and delaine 54c; tub-washed 51@52c; Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri unwashed, fine, 30c; medium 32@33c; coarse 31@32c; burry 28c; combing 43c; delaine 37c. Dark colored washed prairie fleeces are worth 38@40c for fine, 41@45c for medium, 41c for common, and 33@33½c for unwashed.—*U. S. Gazette.*

NEW YORK, July 27.—The market is firm but not active, buyers showing a disposition to hold off for the public sales to-morrow, when it is expected a more definite tone will be developed. The sales are 50,000 lbs State and Western fleece at 42@50c, including Western at 42@45c; Ohio, 47@50c, the latter for XX; State, 44@45c, and Michigan, 45@47c; 20,000 lbs pulled, 37@42c for super and extra; a small lot of scoured, 82½c; 75,000 lbs spring clip California, 25@31c, and 25,000 lbs Texas, 20@30c. Foreign is inactive and prices nominal.

At Boston, last week, the *Shipping List* reports a firmer market, with an advance of 2c from the prices current a fortnight ago. Considerable Ohio fleece has also been sold at 47@52½c ⅌ lb, about 1c advance on last week, and Michigan has been sold to some extent at 46@48c ⅌ lb. Coming fleece has also been more inquired for, and in fact all grades have been in demand at firm and gradually advancing prices. The sales of the week have been upwards of 1,550,000 lbs, the fleece from 40@52½c for common western and XX Ohio, and the pulled from 19@40c for No 1 super and X. Also, of California, 180,000 lb at 25@30c; 71,000 lb 30@33½c; 15,000 lb 25@28c; 50,000 lb 28@32c; 71,000 lb 28@35c; 5,500 lb 31c; 6,900 lb 24½c; 9,500 lb 25@28c; 10,000 lb 32c; 5,300 lb 29c; 25,000 lb, old, 22½c; 1,600 lb spring, burry, 21½c; 500 lb do 22½c; 30,000 lb California pulled, 28@35c; 6,000 lb pulled, 36c, and 1,000 lb do 31c, of Oregon sold at 34c ⅌ lb. And of foreign, 2,000 lb improved Mexican at 17½c; 2,000 lb black do, 13c; 6,500 lb Cape, pulled, 32@32½c; 7,000 lb Mestiza do 35c; and 350 bales, principally Mediterranean, at full prices.—*Commercial List.*

The Washington *Reporter* says: Nothing of interest has transpired in the wool market during the past week. A few lots have been brought in, but these were purchased some time since, and we could hear of no recent sales. Most of the buyers have ceased operations for the time being, owing to the busy season at home, and the unsettled condition of affairs abroad. Our exchanges chronicle nothing of interest. The same stagnation seems to prevail throughout the entire wool region.

New York Iron Market.

July 27.—Scotch pig is offered lower, but the demand is light, and we have only to report a sale of 400 tons Eglinton on private terms. American is inactive and nominal at previous quotations. Rails are in moderate request at former quotations—5,000 tons old, delivered at the West, sold on private terms. Bar from store continues to be held at $80 for refined, ordinary sizes, and $85 for ¼ inch. The market in Philadelphia continues very strong—125 packs Russia sheet sold from dealers' hands at 11½c gold.—*Commercial List.*

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY EVENING, July 28, 1870.

GENERAL REVIEW.

By way of introduction, we may state that, as a general thing, prices are firm and unchanged, with the two exceptions of flour and grain. Although bacon and provisions generally are unchanged in price, steady and firm, flour and grain are feverish and uncertain and when the reason why such a state of things should exist is asked, the answer, though vague and indefinite, is in some sort mixed up with the war in Europe, which, if it goes on, must, of necessity, create a demand for American breadstuffs, that will cause them to go far above the present figures. As an offset, however, to this pleasing prospect, we may state that a prominent flour house has just dropped twenty-five cents per barrel on all brands. Whether this is the beginning of the end remains to be seen. The mills are well supplied with grain, are running full time, and are selling at former figures. The receipts of flour since our last were 814 barrels. Groceries and provisions are firm and unchanged. The leading houses have a fair stock on hand, and are doing a good business. Ours is a slow market as before remarked: we neither advance nor decline as rapidly as other leading cities.

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—The market was steady but not very active. Dealers are confining their purchases to lots to meet their current wants. Soda ash; common, 3½c; refined, 3¾@4c; potash 7@7½c; pearls, 9@9½c ⅌ lb.

FLOUR—The flour market, though not excited, seems to be uneasy and uncertain. The mills and most leading houses are not disposed to change their figures—on the contrary a reduction has been made of twenty-five cents ⅌ bbl by one house. We quote choice white wheat flour at $7 50@8 00; Minnesota $7 50; Wisconsin $7 25; bakers flour $7 25 ⅌ bbl. The mill rates are: **, green brand, $9 20; in sacks, $8 50; **, blue brand, bbls $8 50; sacks $8 20; *, red brand, bbls $7 80, sks $7 50; Scioto Mills, bbls $7 50; sks $7 20; National $8; Pan Handle $7 50; Palmetto $7 25. Rye flour has advanced; sales in bbls at $6 80; in sacks $6 50.

RICE—Firm; sales Carolina at 9c; Rangoon, 8½c ⅌ lb.

HUSKS—Are selling in a regular way at 3@3½c ⅌ lb.

LARD—The market was steady with a fair trade demand. The current rates in tierces, 17¼@17½c; in buckets 18½@19c ⅌ lb.

LARD OIL—Sales extra No 1 at $1 20@1 22; do No 2 at 85c ⅌ gallon.

FRUITS—In moderate demand; sales Prunes at 12½c; currants 13½c; layer raisins $4 50 ⅌ box; Valencia raisins 16@18c ⅌ pound.

BAKING POWDER—Banner, ¼-lb cans, $1 75 ⅌ dozen; ½-lb cans $3 25; 1 lb cans, $6 00 per dozen.

BROOM CORN—We have reported a dull market. Prices weak, but no lower. Sales were made at 12@13c ⅌ lb.

WHISKY—Previous quotations are still maintained, though prices are not so firm nor is business so active. We continue to give as the ruling figures: Proof whisky $1 15, and highwines $1 02 ⅌ gallon; prices of old whisky were governed by the age and quality.

GROCERIES—The market still continues firm and unchanged, with a fair trade in most articles, sugars still being fancied, as there will be a large amount required for preserving purposes. The current rates are as follows:

SUGARS—Crushed, powdered and granulated 15c; A coffee 14c; B coffee 13¾c; extra 13½c; Porto Rico, 11c for fair; 12c for choice.

COFFEES—Steady; choice 23c; fancy 23½@24c; Java 27½c.

RAW SUGARS—Orleans 11@12c; Cuba 10½@11½c; Havana, in boxes, 11½@12½c; Molasses sugars 9½@11½c, being an advance of ¼c ⅌ lb.

SYRUPS—Prices advanced 5c ⅌ gallon; Havemeyer & Elder's, 90c; white honey drips, 80c; silver drips, 70c; Golden 65c; amber and lower grades 40, 50@60c ⅌ gal.

MOLASSES—Sales New Orleans at 85@90c; Porto Rico 70@75c per gallon.

TEAS—There is a fair demand, and sales are made as follows: Young Hyson 90c, $1 25 and $1 60; Gunpowder $1 00@1 60; Imperial 85c@$1 50; Japan 90c@$1 25; Oolong 75c, $1 25 and $1 35; Sou Chong 50c@$1 20 ⅌ lb.

BROOMS—There have been no changes in the market, and the demand is only moderate. Sales are made at the following: Fancy $5 50 ⅌ doz; No 1 $4 50; No 2 $4 00; No 3 $3 50; common $2 50@3 00.

BUTTER—The demand for butter is more active, and sales at fair prices are readily made. Receipts since our last, 28 packages. Sales were made at a variety of prices, ranging from 22@23c for choice parcels for table use. Other sales were made at 13, 18@20c ⅌ lb.

CARBON OIL—The market is a shade firmer. The demand, however, was light. Standard white sold in a jobbing way at 22½@23c ⅌ gallon.

CANDLES—The market is steady, with a fair trade demand. Sales of mould 12½c; Star 16c, and Stearine 18@19c ⅌ lb.

EXTRACT OF COFFEE—Sales Hummel's $4 25 ⅌ gross.

PEARL BARLEY—Sales of No. 4 at 5½c ⅌ lb; No. 3 5½c; No. 1 6½c; oatmeal A and B, ⅌ barrel $9 50 $10; half barrels of 100 lbs at $5 00.

LIME—Was in fair demand. We note sales of Cleveland white at $2 25; Eastern $1 75 ⅌ bbl.

BEESWAX—The market has undergone no change. We are reported regular sales at 38@40c ⅌ lb.

CHEESE—There is a good demand for cheese, principally to meet the wants of the home market. Sales Ohio factory, 12c; Goshen, 14c, and Sweitzer 16@18c ⅌ lb. Receipts 75 boxes.

FEED—The market continues to be well supplied. The prices are unchanged, and there is a fair jobbing demand. Mill quotations are as follows: ran, $1 ⅌ cwt; shorts, $1 50; shipstuffs, $1 10; middlings, $1 80 ⅌ cwt.

COOPERAGE—We have no change to note. The supply was fully up with the demand. We quote nominally at $1 90@1 95 for round lots.

SAPOLIO—Sales Enoch Morgan's Sons—six dozen case at $7 00.

EGGS—There is more inquiry for eggs, and the market rather more animated. Prices were nominal at 15@18c ⅌ dozen.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Are still unchanged. The business doing is fair, and holders are still firm in their views. Receipts since our last, 57 tierces bacon, and the current rates were: Shoulders at 15@15½c; Sides, ribbed, 17¼@17½c; Clear Sides, 18c; Sugar Cured Hams, 25@25½c; S. C. Shoulders, 16½@17c; Breakfast Bacon, 20@21c; Mess Pork, $31@31 50@32 00 ⅌ bbl.; receipts 75 tierces; Dried Beef canvassed S. C., 25c ⅌ lb.

DRIED FRUIT—The stock is light, and the demand merely to meet the wants of the home trade. The season is drawing to a close and the new will soon take the place of the old stock. The nominal rates were: Apples 4@5c; Peaches—quarters, 5@6c; halves, 7@8c ⅌ lb.

HAY—The market continues well supplied, being fully up with the demand; sales of new were reported from wagon at $12, $16@18 per ton.

STARCH—Pearl at 6¼c; Satin Gloss 11½c; Corn Starch 11c ⅌ lb.

SALT—The supply exceeds the demand; we report sales by the car load at $1 65@1 75 ⅌ bbl; sales from store were made at the usual advance.

CORN MEAL—This article continues quiet, and the demand is for a limited home trade. The prices are unchanged at 90@95c ⅌ bush.

SODA—In kegs 6c; boxes, assorted papers, 7½c; sal soda, 3½c.

WOODEN WARE—The following are the store rates: Pails, 2-hoop ⅌ doz $2 50; do 3-hoop ⅌ doz $2 75; tubs, No. 1 3-hoop ⅌ doz $11 00; do. No. 2 ⅌ doz $9 50; do No. 3 2-hoop $8 50; zinc wash boards ⅌ doz $2 75.

SEEDS—The market is without movement for clover and timothy; flax seed dull, with limited sales at $2 20 ⅌ bush.

GRAIN—The market has undergone no quotable change. The demand was fair and sales were to a moderate extent at current prices. The receipts since our last were as follows: Oats, 939 sacks; rye, 43 sacks; barley, 85 sacks; wheat, 843 sacks; corn 318 sacks. Prices, at least for the present, have touched their highest point. In regard to wheat, the mills are the principal operators. Prime to choice red winter is held at $1 35@1 68 ⅌ bush; white $1 45@1 48 ⅌ bush. Some dealers are asking higher prices. Oats—The market was quiet with a fair trade demand. Sales to a fair extent were reported at 55@56c. Sales 500 bushels from store were made at 57c. Corn—Market quiet and prices unaltered. We are reported sales of shelled at 95c, the stock to operate with being light. Rye is in better favor. The current rates are 90@95c ⅌ bush. Barley—The market was inactive. The sales were on a limited scale. Prices are unchanged.

POTATOES—The market is well supplied with new potatoes, and prices are a trifle lower. Sales were made at $1 90@2 25 ⅌ barrel.

FISH—The season for activity being over, we can report uncertain sales at the following: Mackerel No. 1 at $26@29 ⅌ barrel; No. 2 large $16; No. 3 large $13; No. 3 medium $11; in half bbls 50 cents additional. In kitts—No 1 $3; No 2 $2 25; No 3 $1 75. Lake herring $4 10; White fish $8 50. Baltimore herring $7 75. Codfish $5 ⅌ cwt.

FEATHERS—The market was quiet, but prices were unchanged. Sales were reported to the trade at 80@85c ⅌ lb.

SOAPS—Babbitt's 11c; Oakley's 10½c; chemical olive 6c; No. 1 rosin 5c.

APPLES—Green apples are coming in more plentiful, and are of better quality. Sales are made at a variety of prices, from $2, 2 50@3 ⅌ barrel, as per quality and condition.

TOMATOES—The demand and supply are about equal. Prices are nominal at $2@2 50 ⅌ bushel.

CHICKENS—The market is well supplied, and sales to a fair extent were made at 50@65 ⅌ pair.

PEA NUTS—Market dull. The supply exceeds the demand. Sales reported of Tennessee at 8@9c ⅌ lb.

CIDER—Sales of No. 1 sweet cider at $9@10 ⅌ barrel.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Pennsylvania $8 00 ⅌ case, other brands $6 00@7 00.

TALLOW—The market was not an active one. The sales were confined to limited parcels. City rendered 8½c; country 8¼@8½c ⅌ lb.

CEMENT—Sales of Phoenix Hydraulic at $2 50 @2 75 ⅌ bbl; Louisville $3 00@3 50 ⅌ bbl.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
FRIDAY, July 29, 1870.

REMARKS—The market yesterday was an active one. The sales of crude were the largest we have reported for a long time. In fact things look healthy so far as sales are concerned. From a glance at the sales we are inclined to the opinion that prices have touched bottom.

CRUDE.

We are reported the following sales. They speak for themselves:

SALES.

3,000 bbls, S. O. August	9¾c
3,000 bbls, S. O. August	9⅝c
1,000 bbls, last three months	10c
1,500 bbls this water	9¾c
5,000 bbls S. O. sixty days, lower creek, Oil City	$3 45
1,000 bbls, S. O., all year	9⅜c
1,500 bbls, August	9⅝c
1,000 bbls, S. O., last four months	9⅞c
1,000 bbls, this water	9⅝c
1,500 bbls, this water	9⅝c
750 bbls this water	9⅝c
1,000 bbls, last four months, S. O.	9⅞c
1,000 bbls S. O. all year	9⅜c
500 bbls August	9⅝c
2,000 bbls, S. O., last four months	9⅞c
5,000 bbls S. O. all year	9⅜c

REFINED.

The market yesterday was firm. Sales were made for July at an advance. We are reported the following sales:

2,000 bbls July	26c
1,000 bbls October	25½c
1,000 bbls B. O., all year	25c
5,000 bbls last half August	24¼c

(By Western Union Telegraph.)

NEW YORK, July 28.—Closing 27th.—Crude: bulk selling slowly; 12½c asked and 12⅛c bid. Crude for shipping order is dull at 13c. Refined: there is less tone to the market, with prices a fraction easier; sales 1,500 bbls S. W. July at 24c; 1,500 bbls, delivery next week, at 24¼c; 1,500 bbls for first half of August, 24½c, and 2,000 bbls do, on private terms; small jobbing sales are making at 28@25½c. Case oil still quiet at 28½@30c. For delivery on creek there is little more inquiry, with 1,000 bbls sold on lower road at $3 30, sellers' option, sixty days. Quotations are $3 20@3 25 on upper, and $3 30@3 35 on lower. Philadelphia delivery—market less active but prices well held; sales 1,500 bbls refined S. W. for July at 25c—closing at 24½@25c.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, July 28.—The *Herald* says: There was a fair inquiry upon the creek this morning, but producers generally were not inclined to sell save at an advance of from 5 to 10c above the best prices bid, and many were not offering much at that figure. Upon lower creek $3 35 was bid for the common gravities, with sellers at $3 40@3 45. Upon the upper creek there were buyers at $3 15@3 20 and $3 25, though the majority were not offering above $3 15@3 20. The market closed quiet and a shade weaker, the same feeling existing in outside markets.

SALES.

1,000 bbls upper creek	$3 25
500 bbls upper creek	3 25
750 bbls upper creek	3 25
500 bbls upper creek	3 25
500 bbls upper creek	3 25
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 40
1,000 bbls lower creek	3 35
1,100 bbls lower creek	3 35
500 bbls lower creek	3 35
700 bbls lower creek	3 35
500 bbls lower creek	3 35

NEW YORK, July 28.—Petroleum unchanged in every respect.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—The market is steady for July, and weak for futures; prime light straw to white 24c; standard white 25c. Crude 11½c.

SHAMBURG, PA., July 28.—Market quiet at $2 95@3 00 at wells.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 28.—Market dull and nominal at about $3 35.

TITUSVILLE, July 28.—The market was more active this morning among upper creek buyers at $3 15@3 20@3 25.

OIL CITY, July 28.—The market is steady at $3 40 on lower creek, and $3 70 at Oil City.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, July 28.—Crude 12½c; refined 24c; Philadelphia firmer; 25c bid for July.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 28.—Market quiet, but steady and firmer; sales six cars, 45 gravity, at $3 35, and six cars at $3 60. No other sales reported yet.

TITUSVILLE, July 28.—The market is quiet with a fair inquiry; sales 3,000 bbls at $3 25.

ROUSEVILLE, July 27.—The market is quiet at $3 35 bid; $3 40 asked for good gravity; sellers holding off; demand fair.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—July 25c; August 24c; September to December 25c; crude 11¾@12c; market very quiet and inactive.

NEW YORK, July 28, 2:30 P. M.—Market quiet at 12½c for crude; sales 500 bbls refined July at 24½c. Philadelphia: 2,000 bbls first half August 24c; 500 do at 24¼c; 2,000 do July at 26c; 1,000 do each August to December 25c.

NEW YORK, July 28, 5 P. M.—Crude 12½c; refined July 24¼c; first half August 24½c; last do 24c. Market very quiet.

Receipts of Crude Oil by Rail.

	Barrels.		Barrels.
Lockhart, Frew & Co.	75	Citizens' Oil Works	358
R. D. Cochran	696	Citizens' Oil Works	292
Total			2,058

Crude Oil Receipts by A. V. R. R.

Lockhart & Frew to Lockhart, Frew & co. 732 bbls crude; Goldrick to Citizens Oil Works; Same to R D Cochran, 696 do do; Same to Citizens Oil Works, 292 do do.

Oil Shipped East by Pa. Central R. R.

Hutchison Oil and Refining Co. 161 bbls refined to Warden Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Brooks, & Co. 45 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Brooks & Bro, 60 bbls refined oil to Waring King & Co Philadelphia.

Hutchinson Oil and Refining Co, 625 bbls refined to Falswin & Co. Philadelphia.

Brooks & Co. 60 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

D Bly & Co. 55 bbls crude to W G Laird, Philadelphia.

Total shipments Refined	951 bbls.
Total shipments Crude	55 bbls.

Oil Shipments East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

July 27, 1870.

J A McKee, 251 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co. Philadelphia.

McKelvy Bro, 371 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co. Philadelphia.

Fulton, Marvin & Co, 212 bbls ref to Logan Bros. & Co. Philadelphia.

H Kochler & Co, 250 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

S W Morgan, 292 bbls refined to Tack Bros, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, Frew, & Co. 526 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co. Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co, 421 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co. Philadelphia.

Forsyth Bros, 175 bbls refined to Warden, F & Co, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined for day .... 2,503 bbls

No shipments west.

July 28, 1870.

Lockhart, F & co. 733 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Co, 526 bbls refined to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 265 bbls ref to Waring & King, Philadelphia.

J A McKee, 236 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Fawcett, Logan & Co, 200 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

J C Kirkpatrick, 212 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Fulton, Marvin & Co, 154 bbls refined to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined .... 2,331 bbls.

No shipments West to-day.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

OIL CITY, July 28, 1870.

River four feet and rising. Weather cloudy.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elector	Bougher	Geneva.
E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Wild Duck	Anawalt	St. Louis.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Belle	Haney	Geneva.

MONONGAHELA—Seven feet three inches and rising.

THE marks last evening indicated seven feet three inches and rising. The weather during the day was changeable. We had heavy rains during the most of the day. The towboat men had a busy time getting things in order. The run of coal will exceed two millions, and if the rain keeps up will be much larger.

A July Run of Coal.

The late rains are beginning to produce an effect on our rivers, and we can report a fair coal boat stage of water, and a run of coal exceeding 2,500,000 bushels. That will do for July; and if the river keeps up, the run will still be larger. Under the circumstances the coalboatmen are disposed to be in a good humor, and why not? The following boats will leave on the present rise:

FOR CINCINNATI.

Tow Boats.	Barges.	Bushels.
Coal City	14	150,000
Coal Valley	10	100,000
Coal Valley	2 coke boats	10,000
Niagara	10	120,000
Tiger	6	77,000
Clipper	6	66,000
Fearless	10	120,000
Arrow	3	38,700
Diamond	10	110,000
Leopard	9	100,000
Tigress No. 2	9	110,000
Samson No. 2	10	130,000
J. F. Dravo	5	70,000
Resolute	9	110,000
Blue Lodge	7	80,000
Total	139	1,381,000

FOR LOUISVILLE.

Towboats.	Barges.	Bushels.
Tom Rees, No. 2	12	120,000
V. F. Wilson	7	80,000
V. F. Wilson	2 coke boats	20,000
Panther	10	120,000
Fred. Wilson, No. 2	10	110,000
Dart	8	100,000
Arrow	4	46,000
Stella	12	150,000
Hawk	7	80,000
Greyhound	12	130,000
Eagle	10	100,000
Lion	10	110,000
	104	1,166,000

RECAPITULATION.

	Towboats.	Barges.	Bushels.
For Cincinnati	15	139	1,381,000
For Louisville	12	104	1,166,000
	27	243	2,547,000

THE present fine stage of water will enable the Granite State to extend her trip to Pittsburgh.

THE steamer Leonidas, Captain Maratta, arrived at New Orleans on Tuesday.

THE Mississippi river is at an exceedingly low stage. All large steamboats have great difficulty in getting over the bars a few miles below this city.

ACTIVITY was the order of the day among the towboat men. A few feet more water would be very acceptable. At all events there will be a fair amount of departures.

THE United States Mail Line boats on the slackwater leaves daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. These boats are sidewheelers, were built especially for the trade, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information call on Capt. A. S. Carlile, one of the most attentive and gentlemanly officers to be found.

THE Board of Directors of the Memphis and St. Louis Transportation Company have resolved to sell at auction for cash, at Memphis, the steamers M. J. Wicks and C. B. Church, on the seventeenth of August. The St. Louis *Democrat* is informed that the price asked for each boat is $40,000, and that a party offered $37,500 for one of them, and could not get her.

CAPT. J. P. SMITH, of the steamer Belle, left last evening for Lake Superior on a pleasure excursion. He will be absent two or three weeks, when he will resume his place as commander of the Belle in the Pittsburgh and Geneva trade. Captain Smith is a clever and gentlemanly officer. Our best wishes accompany him on his present trip.

THE St. Louis *Democrat* says: Commodore Davidson has contracted for the building of still another mammoth steamer at Madison, Ind. It is under way, and will get the machinery of the Lizzie Gill. The Commodore is the most enterprising man in the Mississippi valley. He is in the prime of life, worth a couple of millions, and likely to be worth twenty millions within twenty years.

DUBUQUE, IA., July 25.—A barge containing 1,300 sacks of wheat and oats, consigned to Milwaukee, *via* Savannah, and loaded here, sunk at the levee Saturday night by injudicious loading on the deck, which punched a stanchion through the hull. The craft lies near the shore and is being unloaded. The grain is partly covered by insurance. A portion of the loss comes on the packet company, who had given receipts for the grain.

CINCINNATI.—The *Commercial* says: Having fully refitted the St. Marys, Capt. Andy Robinson finds time to cultivate his market interests. The St. Mary's is in tip-top order—better condition than ever before.

The heavy storm at Parkersburg, on Friday, caused such high waves in the Ohio river as to fill with water three barges of Capt. J. M. Remley, loaded with 4,000 bushels of coal, sinking the barges.

THE papers published in the White River country are clamorous for the improvement of that stream by removing the snags and other obstructions to its navigation. It is asserted that $20,000,000 worth of produce and merchandise is every year transported by the steamboats plying on that stream, and that the aggregate amount of taxes paid by the inhabitants on its banks and contiguous to its towns is no less than $1,000,000. And further they claim that, notwithstanding this very large amount paid into the National Treasury, they have been entirely overlooked in the general appropriations for the improvement of rivers and harbors. It is not steamboatmen alone who thus complain of injustice done to them, but planters and merchants join in the general clamor.

THE four principal chains of the Rock Island rapids are now virtually finished by the Government engineers, and boats heavily loaded with barges in low passed through with ease. There is at least five feet of water in the channel, an ample sufficiency for ordinary boats. Smith's chain at Le Claire, will next be operated upon, the chisel is doing the work and thus not interfering with navigation. Case & Co.'s dredge and chisel boats are at work at Steamboat chain, and it will probably be two or three weeks before this work will be firmly completed.

Liberty is the worst place in the river between St. Louis and Cairo, there being only seven feet of water. Captain Boyd thinks that the best water is on the Missouri side, the current being stronger on that side.

THE La Crosse *Democrat*, of a recent date, says: We understand that Mr. W. H. McBrayer, banker, of Lawrence, Ky., brother of the late Sanford McBrayer, who was lost on the ill fated War Eagle, is in the city in company with S. V. Eggen, of Harrodsburg, Ky., looking into the manner of the disaster and the cause. They will commence suit immediately. Mr. C. Haley, of New York who was a passenger also on the boat, and lost heavily on sample goods, money, valuables, notes, &c., is in the city taking measures for collections of damages. Another gentleman who lost a brother on the War Eagle will be on this week to commence suit for damages for the death of Miss Ulrich. These, with other cases, will make it rather busy and warm for the packet company for a little while.

THE Boom at Stillwater, Minn., closed last Friday, and the active log season may now be considered at an end. The season has been a most successful one, prices having been good, and the quality of the logs better than the average. There have been forty-four days of active operation, during which time 604,834 logs, containing 136,146,933 feet, have been run through the boom. The boomage on these logs amounts to $168,919 95. Out of this wages have been paid to 200 men, at $1 75 to $2 per day, besides board. Of the amount rafted this year, some fifty millions remained over from last year, leaving about eighty-six million feet that was cut during last winter. The amount of logs remaining back, that were not driven, is variously estimated at from five to eight million, making at least ninety million feet as the result of last winter's work in the pineries. This is more than an average, but not near so much as was put in for the season of 1869, which was one hundred and ninety million, the biggest winter's work ever put in the St. Croix.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 28, 1870.

EXCHANGE—Unchanged.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

WHEAT—Quiet, closing at $1 09 for regular, and $1 15, seller August, this afternoon firmer and fairly active at $1 16, seller August.

CORN—Firmer and ½@¾c higher, closing at 84½c for No 2 this afternoon quiet at 84½c seller August.

OATS—Steady at 43@44c for new; 45½@47c for old, closing at 44c for regular.

RYE—Quiet: new No 2 at 80c.

BARLEY—Dull and firm at 92c@$1 for No 2.

HIGHWINES—Dull 90c for iron.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork $29 50@30 00; dry salted shoulders 13c.

HOGS—Quiet at $9 15@10 15 for common to extra prime.

CATTLE—Moderately active at $3 25@6 37½ for common Texan to medium fleshy steers.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Cotton heavy and lower: sales 1,250 bales at 20c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 11,140 bbls: flour 5@10c lower: sales 9,900 bbls at $5 20@5 95 for superfine state and western; $6 00@6 30 for common to good extra western and State; $6 35@6 75 for good to choice do; $6 25@7 15 for common to choice extra St. Louis, the market closing dull. Rye flour unchanged; sales 250 bbls at $5 40@7 00. Corn meal quiet and unchanged. Whisky heavy and lower; sales 300 bbls at $1 00@1 01 the inside price for wood bound. Receipts of wheat 93,391 bush; sound wheat scarce and firm, unsound in good supply and 1@2c lower: sales 115,000 bush at $1 30@1 36 for inferior to good No 2 Chicago; $1 27@1 35 for do Milwaukee, $1 2 for No 2 and 3 mixed; $1 40@1 50 for winter red western; $1 62 for new amber; 85c for new white Tennessee. Rye quiet and unchanged. Receipts of corn 37,500 bush; corn 1@2c better and in active demand; sales 53,000 bush at 98c@$1 02½ for new mixed western; $1 08@1 10 for western yellow. Hay steady; shipping $80@85. Hops quiet and unchanged. Rice quiet and steady. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Molasses in moderate demand; sales 350 hhds at 36@40c for clayed and 37@45c for Muscovado. Sugars steady; sales 1,400 hhds fair to good refining at 9⅜@10c; Nos 1 and 2 at 10½c. Petroleum quiet and without decided change. Turpentine steady at 40½@41c. Pork dull; sales 550 barrels at $29 50@30 for mess; $23@25 for prime; $30 for prime mess; also, 750 bbls mess, August, at $30. Beef steady; sales 120 bbls at $12@16 for plain mess, $16@19 for extra mess. Tierce beef firm; sales 110 tcs at $26@28 for prime mess; $30@31 for India mess. Beef hams quiet and nominal. Middles quiet and firm. Cut meats steady at 20@22c for hams. Lard unchanged; sales 600 tcs at 16@17½c for steam; 17¾@18c for kettle. Butter quiet at 16@27c for western; 20@33c for State. Cheese steady at 7@14½c.

LATEST—Flour market closed dull and 5c lower for shipping grades. Wheat dull and declining for common and inferior, and steady for sound prime. Rye firm and quiet. Oats steady at 58@59c for western; 68@69c for Ohio and State. Corn quiet at 97c@$1 02 for new mixed western. Pork dull, with sellers of mess at $30. Beef quiet and steady. Cut meats closed quiet and firm. Bacon firm, with a fair inquiry. Lard quiet and unchanged. Eggs dull and unchanged.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Beeves to-day 1,080, 50 car loads at Weehawken and 10 at one-hundredth street. There is no life to trade and prices are weaker, but nothing good offering. The receipts, largely from Texas and Missouri, range for such as are on sale at 8@15c; fat cattle would bring 16c, possibly 16½c; 6 cars Texas at 5½c; 6 cars sold at 8@9c, and 3 cars, 800 pounds gross at 8½c, 52 pounds per cwt; 50 decent Illinois, 7 cwt at 15c; 200 thin Missouri, 6 cwt at 13½c.

Sheep and lambs not plenty and doing much better; arrivals 3,200, after 2,800 yesterday. Thin sheep sell at 4½@5c; medium to good 5½@6c and prime 6½c. Lambs 7@9c for western, and 8@10½c for state, a car of good 86 pound Ohio sheep sold at 6½c, two cars State lambs, 68 pounds, 10c.

Hogs sell at 12@12½c for dressed; a lot of 210 pound State selling at 9½c for alive. Arrivals moderate and market firm.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 28.—Flour unsettled and decidedly lower; superfine sold this afternoon at $5@5 20, a decline of $1; family was offered at $6 50, without buyers. Wheat dull and lower; winter red offered at $1 20 @1 25, and new wheat at $1 35@1 40. Corn lower and irregular; sales of mixed ear at 87@88c and shelled at 90c. Oats lower and unsettled. The receipts of the new crop are large and quality exceedingly poor; sold as low as 20@35c; old has declined, and sales were made this afternoon at 50@56c, the latter rate for extra choice white. Rye dull, closing at 88@92c. Cotton dull and entirely nominal; middling 18½c. Tobacco firm and unchanged. Whisky dull at 97@98c. Provisions quiet but held firm; sales of 100,000 bulk shoulders at 13c, and small lots of bacon shoulders at 14½c, and of clear sides at 18c, these rates are a shade below the views of holders. Lard 16½c. Mess pork $30 50 asking, with no demand. Gold 121⅜ buying.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—Tobacco steady and in good demand for better grades. Cotton nominal. Hemp quiet at $165@180 for prime to choice undressed. Flour—good demand for lower grades; superfine $4 60@4 80; X $5 00@5 25; XX $5 50@5 70; XXX $5 90@6 30. Wheat dull and heavy; No 2 red fall $1 16@1 18; No 1 do $1 23 @1 25; choice $1 30@1 42; No 1 white $1 32@1 35; choice $1 48@1 50. Corn dull; choice mixed 82c; yellow 84c; white 85c. Oats dull and easier; new 40@44c; old 45@46c. Nothing doing in rye or barley. Provisions dull and weak; mess pork $31 00@31 50. Bacon—shoulders 14½@14¾; clear rib 18c; clear sides 18½@18¾c. Lard dull at 16½@16¾c. Highwines dull at $1 00. Cattle lower for common and medium; steady for good and choice and prices range at 2½@7c. Hogs scarce and firm at 8½@9¾c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, July 28.—Flour quiet and steady. Wheat—dull, heavy and 1c lower. No. 1 red winter $1 41; No 2 do $1 39. Corn neglected and nominal at 89@90 for No 1; 87@88c for No 2. Oats quiet and lower; No 1 State 56c. Barley inactive and nominal. Rye lower, at 95c@$1, according to quality. Petroleum—crude nominally $1; refined dull at 20@20½c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 28.—There is an improved inquiry from the early Southern trade, especially Texas, but no demand as yet for other sections. In fact the fall trade has not yet opened fully, nor are prices generally established. We quote Nashua E brown cottons 15½c; ditto R 36-inch 13½c; ditto O 12c; Indian Orchard double weight sheetings 14½c; Pequot A 14@14½c. Newmarket A 11½c; Nevada 11c, and Princeton 13c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, July 28.—Bagging firm and unchanged. Cotton dull; middling 18½c. Flour and grain unchanged at yesterday's quotations. Provisions steady; pork $31; bacon 15c, 18c and 19c; bulk meats 14c, 17c and 18c. Lard 17½c. Whisky 98@99c. Tobacco—sales 117 hhds at slightly better figures; $2 90@5 50 for trash to frosted lugs; $5 75@6 50 for common to good lugs; $6 75@17 25 for low leaf to medium cutting.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, July 28.—Flour steady. Wheat quiet and market a shade lower; No 1 white Wabash $1 68; No 2 do $1 56; No 3 do $1 36; No 1 white Michigan $1 45; amber Michigan $1 40; No 1 red $1 40; No 2 do $1 37½; $1 37¾. Corn 2c better; No 1 held at 87½c; No 2 86c. Oats unchanged; No 1 55c; No 1 new 48c; No 2 do 46c. Freights nominally unchanged.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, July 28.—Flour dull and less firm. Wheat unchanged. Corn—white $1 25@1 28; yellow $1 07. Oats—56@57c for new, and 61@66c for old. Rye dull at $1 06. Provisions firm and unchanged. Lard 17½@18c. Whisky easier at $1 02@1 03.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—Provisions less firm. Mess pork $31. Flour very dull; sales unimportant. Wheat steady; new and old western $1 57@1 62. Rye $1 08@1 12. Corn dull; yellow $1 10; mixed western $1 06@1 14. Oats—Pennsylvania 62@64c. Petroleum—advancing tendency, crude 16½c, refined 25c. Whisky quiet at $1 04 for iron, and $1 03 for wood.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, July 28.—Flour unchanged. Wheat unsettled, at $1 26½ for No 1, and $1 18½ for No 2. Oats lower, at 48½c for No 2. Corn and Barley nominal. Rye firm, at 85c for No 1.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, July 28.—Flour quiet but firm; choice $7 50@7 75. Wheat 1@2c higher but dull; extra $1 64; No 1 $1 55; regular $1 41. Corn—No 1 96c. Oats very dull; state 53@54c; western 50@51c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, July 28.—Cotton dull and unchanged; middlings 17½@18c; sales 500 bales; receipts 58 bales; stock 4,609 bales. Two new bales of cotton, the first of the season, were received to day.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, July 28.—Cotton dull and nominal; receipts 45 bales; exports 100 bales. Flour $5 50@5 60. Corn dull and unchanged. Oats weak at 54@55c. Hay $20@22. Bran $19@20. Pork $32@33. Lard 17¾@19c. Bacon quiet—shoulders 15¼@15½c; sides 19½c.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD
P. R. R. CO. LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	23	J W Porter, m	1
McIntosh, H & Co, m	1	Everson & Preston, m	28
Loomis & Colord, m	1	Hailman & H, m	4
Union Mills, m	2	Lloyd & Black, m	3
Total			63

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

J W Porter, metal	7	J Reamer, m	5
Bryan & Caughey, m	11	Nimick & Co, pig	10
Total			33

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

Shoenberger, B & Co, o	7	Union Iron Mills, p	1
McKnight, P & Co, ore	6	Totten & Co, m	1
Union Iron Mills, o	2	J W Porter, p	1
Totten & Co, p	1	Reese, Graff & Dull, o	1
Reese, Graff & Dull, m	2	Brown & Co, o	3
Chess, S & Co, o	1	Park, Bros & Co, m	2
Moorhead & Co, m	1		
Total			29

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

St. Louis.

Per STEAMER WILD DUCK.—Nimick & co, 150 tons pig metal; Jones & Laughlin, 450 do do.

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Engine Builders, Founders
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MACHINISTS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Steam Engines and Machinery for Mills, Factories and Steamboats, Oil Well Steam Engines and Well Rigs.
All kinds of MACHINERY made to order.
ENGINES of almost any size new and perfect kept ready made and so constructed that each Engine can be used either right or left.
Castings of all Descriptions
MADE TO ORDER.
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INDUSTRIAL WORKS, Pittsburgh Pa.
We study to please.

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Boiler, Still and Tank Works
Carroll & Snyder
MANUFACTURERS OF
TUBULAR DOUBLE-FLUED FIRE-BOX AND CYLINDER
STEAM BOILERS,
Chimneys, Oil Stills,
Britches, Oil Tanks,
Fire Beds, Agitators,
Ash Pans, Settling Pans,
Steam Pipe, Condensers,
Salt Pans, Prison Doors,
Iron Bridges, Gasometers,
Steam Boilers.
Office and Works: Corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty streets, Pittsburgh, Penna.
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HUBLEY, ADAMS & CO.,
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CARRIAGE AND TIRE BOLTS,
SKEIN BOLTS,
COACH AND LAG SCREWS,
SQUARE AND HEXAGON NUTS,
WROUGHT WASHERS,
SCREW HINGES,
BRIDGE AND ROOF BOLTS,
BARGE AND PIT WAGON BOLTS,
STOVE RODS AND BOLTS.
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Bissell & Co.,
Manufacturers of the Largest Variety of
COOKING RANGES,
FINE AND COMMON ENAMELLED
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FENDERS,
SUMMER FRONTS
COOKING STOVES for Coal or Wood,
PARLOR STOVES, HEATING STOVES for Churches, Halls and Offices.
LAUNDRY STOVES,
IRON MANTLES,
WASHHOUSE FURNACES,
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COAL HOLE DOORS, &c.
Circulars, Cuts, and all information promptly furnished.
Warerooms, No. 235 Liberty Street, and No. 242 Penn Street, Pittsburgh.

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Bollman & Bagaley
SUPERIOR WARRANTED
Chill Rolls, Sand Rolls,
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PINIONS,
For Iron, Steel, Brass, Gold, Paper Rubber, &c., cast and finished to order, at Lowest Current Rates.
Phœnix Roll Foundry,
COR. LIBERTY & TWENTY-FOURTH ST

Lewis, Oliver & Phillips,
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Carriage, Plow, Machine, Square Head Bridge and Skein
BOLTS,
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HARROW TEETH,
PLOW HANDLE EXTENSION RODS, ETC
Bolts, Spikes and Wrought Iron Shapes
For Bridges, Dams, Piers, Breakwater and other permanent structures made promptly at a small advance in price of iron.
FOUNDATION BOLTS FOR DAMS, with ends slit by machinery.
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Originators and Patentees of their new line of
Wagon Hardware,
Comprising Patent Wagon Box, Strap Bolts and Wrought Iron Bolster Plates, Large Head Wagon Rivets, Neck Yoke Eyes, King Bolts, Box Rods, Rubber Plates, Axle Bolts, Queen Bolts, Tongue Cap, Sand Band, Single Tree, and other Labor Saving odd Shapes of Iron. Send for Prices to
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Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards, Manufacturers and Mill Supplies.
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We are now prepared to furnish the Trade with SOLID CAST STEEL ANVILS, of Superior Quality. Manufacturers of Steel Goods will be furnished with Anvils from their own Patterns.
Steel Castings of All Kinds
MADE TO ORDER.
REESE, GRAFF & CO.
Office at Works, Thirty-second street, near Penn, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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COR. LIBERTY ST. AND THIRD AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
Brass Founders
AND
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Special attention paid to the Fitting Out and Repairing of OIL REFINERIES, ROLLING MILLS, BLAST FURNACES and MANUFACTORIES GENERALLY. Agents for A. S. CAMERON & CO'S STEAM PUMPS. These Pumps are made in every possible variety and suitable for every purpose to which Steam Pumps can be applied.
Also, BLOWERS for Oil Refineries and other purposes.
Prevention of Scale in Steam Boilers.
Having been appointed Agents for the American Anti Incrustation Company, of Philadelphia, we are now prepared to attach their IMPROVED INSTRUMENTS for the above purpose, and guarantee satisfactory results.
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WHITE LEAD
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Fulton Foundry,
Cor. 24th and Railroad sts., 12th Ward
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Rolling Mill Castings,
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PLAIN AND GROOVED
CHILLED ROLLS,
SHEARS AND PUNCHES,
NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns.
MILLS FOR GRINDING FIRE BRICK, IRON ORE, &c.
IRON HOUSE FRONTS,
AND
WINDOW HEADS
Castings made out of Gun Iron when ordered. Rolls turned.

Mackintosh, Hemphill & Co.,
FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS,
Iron City Works,
Corner Pike and O'Hara and Pike and Walnut Streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
MANUFACTURERS OF
BLAST ENGINES;
ROLLING MILL ENGINES;
SAW, GRIST AND PLANING MILL ENGINES
ROLLING MILL AND OTHER MACHINERY
CASTINGS, OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
Prompt attention given to REPAIRS.

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Successors to Bollman, Garrison & Co.,
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ROLLS,
Of acknowledged Superior Quality, at the Lowest Current Prices.
ROLLING MILL CASTINGS,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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The New Anti-Dust Cook Stove
DUQUESNE,
Has the Largest Oven and is warranted to give the best satisfaction of any Stove ever made.
It has a PATENT BAILED ASH-PAN, SHAKING GRATE and every modern improvement.
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For sale by Demmler & Bro., No. 126 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh; Henry Hammer, No. 180 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh; Lacock & Hawthorn, No. 28 Ohio street, Allegheny; P. H. Falkenstine, No. 221 Ohio street, Allegheny; Nestler & Forsythe, East Liberty.

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BUILDERS OF
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Wrought Iron Turntables, Roofs, &c.
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Foundry and Machine Works
27, 33, 28 AND 40 WATER STREET,
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FOUNDERS AND MACHINISTS,
Manufacturers of PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES for Oil wells and Sawmills; AIR ENGINES for Agitating Oil; STEAM ENGINES for Rolling, Grist, Planing and Saw Mills; BRICK PRESSES and PORTABLE SAW MILLS, and all kinds of Machinery.
HOUSE FRONTS AND COLUMNS,
CAST TO ORDER.
SASH WEIGHTS and all kinds of MACHINE CASTINGS made on short notice.
Prompt attention given to Repairing.

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Woods & Brown,
SUCCESSORS TO
JOHN HALL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Cast, Wrought and Steel Mould-board Plows, Wrought Iron and Wood-beam Plows. All kinds of Plow Castings, Cultivators, Steel Shovel Moulds, &c., &c.
Our Castings being made in an AIR FURNACE are SUPERIOR to all others made in a Cupola or Blast Furnace.
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VALUABLE IMPROVEMENT.
BISSELL & CO.'S
NEW LOW DOWN GRATE,
With Patent Cold Air Box,
The best Operating Grate ever invented. No good house should be without it.
Persons building or making alterations in their dwellings, should not fail to put in this truly admirable article.
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MANUFACTURERS OF
COOKING, HEATING AND PARLOR
STOVES,
AMONG WHICH ARE THE CELEBRATED
MODEL COOK AND
The only perfect Anti-D
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Manufacturers of Light Grey Iron
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(Light Cast Goods our Specialty). Loose Joint Butts, Shutter and Gate Hinges, Latches, Sash Pulleys, and other articles of Builders' Hardware, always on hand. Office and Works near Outer Depot, Allegheny city. P. O. address, Lock Box 393, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID
ENGLISH CAUSTIC SODA and
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ESTABLISHED 1808.
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J. P. PEARS, B. BAKEWELL, JR.,
B. B. CAMPBELL, J. W. PAUL.

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PHOENIX, SLIGO, PITTSBURGH AND EMPIRE GLASS WORKS.
WM. M'CULLY & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
WINDOW GLASS AND DRUGGISTS' GLASSWARE.
Also, WINE, PORTER AND MINERAL WATER
Office, 18 and 20 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.
P. S.—We make a specialty of the Manufacture of FRUIT JARS, making the Cork, Tin T the most desirable Self-Sealers in the mark

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COACH AND WAGON BUILDER
Cor. WASHINGTON and FABER STS., Pittsburgh

The Daily Commercial.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Warner's Pile Remedy.
New Goods—Morganstern & Co.
Strayed Cow—P. Considine.
Lease for Sale—Manufacturer.
Farm for Sale—James A. McCartney.
Teas, Coffees and Spices—Samuel H. Baird.
Pork Packers—F. Sellers & Co.
Lard Oil, Bacon, &c.—Reese Owens.
Gent's Furnishing Store for Sale—L. J. Welsh.
Agent Wanted—Union Ink Manufactory, Shiremanstown, Pa.
Election Notice—Federal Street and Pleasant Valley Passenger Railway.
Banner Baking Powder—Jesse H. Lippincott.
Paper Sacks—Godfrey & Clark.
Calistoga Cognac—Voight & McGraw.
Teas and Coffee—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Notice—Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railway Company.
Belting and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Steam Power Printing—Allan C. Bakewell & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Salesman Wanted—Wm. Sumner & Co.
Men Wanted—Wm. Sumner & Co.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
Boston Crackers—Marvin's.
Grand Hop at the Rink—Friday, July 29.
Civil and Mining Engineers—Taylor & Fallow.
Rat and Mouse Traps—Thompson & Co.
Agent Wanted—Life Company, Box 694, New York.
Notice—State Bank of Pittsburgh.
Croquet—R. S. Davis & Co.
Matches—Thompson & Co.

OCEAN YACHT RACE.

The Cambria the Winner—The Race not Considered a Fair Test of the Speed of the Vessels.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The excitement here relative to the ocean yacht race was very great yesterday afternoon, and so many reports were made relative to the winning yacht that, for nearly two hours, nobody knew whether the Cambria or Dauntless had won. The first report was that the Dauntless had won, and extras of the evening papers were got out to that effect. The report was bogus, and was telegraphed from Sandy Hook by betting men, with a view of making money in the city. The Cambria was first sighted from the Lightship off Sandy Hook, five minutes past three, under full sail, making splendid headway. Forty-five minutes later the Dauntless was sighted. The Cambria was on the starboard tack and the Dauntless on the larboard tack. The wind was blowing from the southeast, and the gale was much more advantageous to the Dauntless, the Cambria being to a certain extent land-locked. The Cambria reached the lightship off Sandy Hook at forty-six minutes past three P. M. The Dauntless passed at five minutes past five, losing the race by one hour and nineteen minutes. During the morning it appears that both yachts were in sight of each other, and in a dead calm. The sails of both vessels hung idly, neither making any progress. At this time they were about twenty-nine miles apart. When the wind came it was favorable for the Cambria. The Cambria was met off the Hook by vessels of the New York Yacht Club, which saluted the winner with a brass cannon and many colors of the London Yacht Club. Both yachts report heavy weather at sea. The Cambria lost one man overboard, but recovered him; she also lost two of her mizzen masts. The Dauntless lost two men overboard during a storm, by which event, it is said, she lost three hours' time waiting to recover, if possible, the men. This occurred when three days out from Kingsdale. The Cambria reports head winds during the entire passage until she reached Cape Race. Mr. Ashbury anchored his yacht in front of the New York Yachtmen's Club House at Staten Island, and there awaited the coming of the Dauntless. Upon the arrival of Mr. Bennett's yacht, the Englishmen manned the yards of the Cambria and gave round after round of cheers. In the evening both crews had a grand time at the Club Houses, speeches being made, fire works exploded, etc.

A latter dispatch says: The result of the international yacht race caused intense excitement here. The universal feeling is that the relative speed of the yachts is as yet undecided. When the rumor spread early yesterday afternoon that the Dauntless was winner the expressions of jubilation were unbounded, and the revulsion was comparatively great when it was learned that the English yacht was victorious. The betting on each was very heavy, especially on Wall street and among the guests of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Among all classes, the number who invested their money on the American yacht was very large. The impression is prevalent that the sailing master of the Dauntless took a less favorable course than the Cambria adopted.

NEW YORK, July 28.—The Cambria came up to the Brooklyn navy yard this morning and will go on dry dock immediately to receive a thorough overhauling and repairs preparatory to entering the races in American waters for the Queen's cup, now held by the Americans. The New York Yacht Club will give Ashbury a complimentary banquet at Delmonico's.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

There were twenty fatal cases of sunstroke in New York, on Wednesday.

Letters from Pembina, dated July 16th, state that the Blackfeet Indians have taken Fort Carrolton, one of the Hudson Bay Company's forts on the South branch of the Saskatchwa, and that McDonald, the officer in charge, is among the slain. Forts Bell and Edwards have been attacked, and others of the Company's forts are threatened. Company A, of the Twentieth Infantry, had just arrived at St. Joseph and joined Colonel Wharton's command, which is now encamped on the military reservation near Pembina. The Indians are rapidly concentrating below Fort Geary, and grave apprehensions of trouble are entertained among the people of the settlement.

On the 29th of August the general and special deputies of the National Grange Patrons of Husbandry in the States of Iowa, Illinois, Tennessee, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and California will be convened in St. Louis. The State Grange of Missouri is to be organized at that time, and it is anticipated that steps will be taken at this meeting to fully perfect the organization of the order in the Western States.

Advices from Minnesota say the harvest is well under way, but almost daily thunder showers prevent the curing and stacking of grain.

Large bands of Utes, from Middle and North Park, arrived in Denver, Col., yesterday, to have a talk with Governor McCook. They deny being the perpetrators of the recent murders in North Park, charging it upon the Cheyennes and Arapahoes. Governor McCook, just returned from the scene of these depredations, believes the Utes innocent.

One of the Williston mills at East Hampton, Mass., was partially burned Tuesday night. Loss $35,000; insured.

The following vessels are being fitted for service at the Charlestown Navy Yard: Connecticut, Miantonomah, Niagara, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Shawnee, Sabine, Shenandoah, Ticonderoga, Virginia, Wabash and Worcester.

At Newburyport, Mass., yesterday, a three-story brick grist and flour mill caved in, burying three men, who were rescued alive but badly injured. Damage $30,000.

The greater portion of the extensive works of Wm. A Sweet & Co., manufacturers of bar steel, steel springs, etc., at Syracuse, N. Y., was burned yesterday morning. Loss $50,000; insured for $35,000.

Governor Geary, at Harrisburg, on Wednesday received a letter from Paul Schoeppe, dated at Carlisle prison, appealing to the Governor for his release in order that he may volunteer in the Prussian army.

Emma Curtis, a servant in the house of Mrs. Kaezeritz, in Philadelphia, was yesterday arrested for theft and an attempt to smother all the inmates by turning on all the gas burners in the lower stories.

A colored man named Charles Castern, living at 49 Holliday street, Baltimore, yesterday morning murdered his wife by cutting her throat with a razor. He was arrested.

General O'Neil is to be taken to Windsor, Vt., from Burlington, for trial.

Wm. Belker, running a ferryboat across the river at Van Buren street bridge, Chicago, yesterday became alarmed at the near approach of a tug, jumped overboard and was drowned.

All the State prisoners lodged in the county jail at Omaha, were yesterday morning taken to Lincoln, Neb., to be put to work on the public buildings in process of erection there.

A young man named Frank Burdo attempted to commit suicide in a saloon at Omaha, Neb., Wednesday noon, but his clothing prevented the pistol ball from entering beyond the flesh. He is crazy from the effects of continued dissipation.

At a meeting of the members of the Second Presbyterian Church at Omaha, on Wednesday afternoon, one hundred and five members withdrew themselves from connection with church. The affair creates much comment.

Dispatches received at military headquarters at Omaha, yesterday, say the Sioux are collecting for a grand peace council.

A Raleigh, North Carolina, telegram of yesterday says Chief Justice Pearson declines to attach both Governor Holden and Colonel [illegible] their refusal to give up the Alamance [illegible], and said the application for relief should be made to the Chief Justice of the United States.

The marriage of Potter Palmer, Esq., a well known Chicago millionaire, with Miss Bertha Honore, daughter of Henry Honore, was celebrated yesterday afternoon, as previously advertised. The marriage ceremony took place at half-past five o'clock, Rev. Mr. Sweeney, of the First Christian Church, of which the bride and groom are members, officiating. The reception lasted from six to eight o'clock, when Mr. and Mrs. Palmer left for New York, whence they will sail for Europe in a few days. There was no display of bridal presents.

A little child of James Cubler, seven months old, fell from a fifth story window in Cincinnati yesterday, and was instantly killed. It was sleeping on a bed close to the window, and waked and crawled out while its mother was asleep.

An Omaha, Neb., dispatch of yesterday says the sales of the Union Pacific Land Department for the past year aggregate $945,531. The sales yesterday amounted to over $20,000.

A CALIFORNIA letter writer says, in the Chicago *Tribune*, that the most of the wines sold in this part of the United States as pure, are the vilest compounds imaginable. He declares that but one New York firm sells genuine California wine, but charges it with gas from a soda apparatus, and serves it up fresh day by day. In San Francisco, according to this writer, there are bogus champagne manufacturers, who are flooding this section of the country with their spurious concoctions. There are in San Francisco three concerns which sell genuine champagne of their own manufacture. The total product of these establishments does not exceed 1,200 dozen bottles per week, but there are at least 800 dozen bottles of wine charged with carbonic acid gas pumped into it with a soda machine. So far has the tampering with California wine been carried that some of the largest dealers there are discontinuing all shipments on commission, and forwarding only on cash orders.

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Says the Springfield *Republican*: "It appears that the question of naturalizing Chinamen was practically settled some time ago, at least as far as Massachusetts is concerned, the United States Court for this district having decided several times that Chinese were white within the meaning of the the law. The Boston *Advertiser* has been looking over the records and finds that the first native of China who was naturalized by the District Court at Boston was Atit, who was long employed as a house servant in the family of a China merchant in that city, and took out his papers about twenty-five years ago. Since then other Chinamen, to a limited number, have been naturalized by the United States Circuit and District Courts, the last instance having occurred as recently as the month of June last."

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Southwestern Connections of the Central.

New Route from New York to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad—Election of Directors of the Cleveland, Mount Vernon and Delaware Railroad Company—New York Western Railroad—The Proposed Short Route from Harrisburg to New York, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.

MOUNT VERNON, O., July 26, 1870.

The annual election for Directors of the Cleveland, Mount Vernon and Delaware Railroad Company was held at Mount Vernon on Tuesday, July 26, 1870, which resulted in the choice of the following named persons to serve the ensuing year, viz: William M. Orr, of Orrville, O; Isaac Harpster, of Millersburg, O; Mardenbro White, of Gambier, O; Samuel Israel, Charles Cooper, and Rollin C. Hurd, of Mount Vernon, and Thomas D. Messler, of Pittsburgh. The Board organized by electing Rollin C. Hurd President, I. S. Davis Secretary, and S. D. Thompson Treasurer.

This company is the owner of the road formerly known as the Akron branch of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railway, extending from Hudson, on the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad, to Millersburg, and the present company is now engaged in extending the road, under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, from its present terminus to Mount Vernon and Delaware. Good progress is being made in the work, and it is expected to open the road to Napoleon, fourteen miles from Millersburg, by December next, and to Mount Vernon during the coming year. The extension will be located through the coal fields of Holmes county and the rich and thriving county of Knox, and will open up a section of country well developed and much wanting in railroad facilities. M.

NEW CONNECTIONS FOR THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL.

The vastness of railroad combinations or connections and extensions at the present is not less wonderful than the quietness with which the transactions are initiated and carried on to a successful accomplishment. We confess, says the Washington *Chronicle*, to have been amazed by the announcement by telegram from Philadelphia that a railroad contract was concluded there on the 21st by A. K. McClure, counsel for the Central Improvement Company, made up of strong railroad men, with the Shenandoah Railroad Company, for the construction of the Shenandoah Valley Railroad from Shepherdstown, by way of Charlestown, Front Royal, Luray, Fisherville, Lexington, &c., to the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, near Salem, a distance of 233 miles. The road is to be completed entirely within two years ready for the cars. The management contemplate extending the line through Clinch and Holston Valleys to Knoxville.

Here is an astounding combination, but, upon looking at the protracted maps of the region described as the route of the new trunk railway, it does not seem very strange after all, for it makes a new interior and sufficiently direct line from Salem, Roanoke county, on the Virginia and Tennessee Railway, some seventy miles due west from Lynchburg; thence it proceeds northeastwardly past Fincastle, Botetourt county, to Lexington in Rockingham county; thence it proceeds in the same general direction to Fisherville, some miles southeast of Staunton; thence along the south valley of the Shenandoah river to Luray; thence to Port Royal on the Manassas Gap Railway; and thence along the Shenandoah river (main stream) to Charlestown; thence to Shepherdstown on the Potomac river, near the confluence of the Antietam river or creek. By the line of that creek, where a railway is surveyed, and we are confident a company is incorporated to work it, Harrisburg is reached, via Hagerstown, by the Cumberland Valley Railroad. There the great traveled railway to New York is reached. This enterprise, taking in its connections, shows perhaps, why the Pennsylvania Central has contracted to run the Camden and Amboy Railway for a term of years, and looks perhaps, to an intention to make the new interior route we have described the only practically through one to New York from the Southwest.

But whether it be such or not, it opens up an immense trade, through the full development of the country traversed by the route, and which abounds in undeveloped mineral resources and a most luxuriant agriculture all the way from Harrisburg and along the Shenandoah Valley, and so on to the connections of said proposed railway with the Baltimore and Ohio Railway, Loudoun and Hampshire Road, as well as that of the Manassas Gap Railway, and soon to its remote connections with the Chesapeake and Ohio and Virginia and Tennessee Railways. The enterprise seems to be entirely feasible, and is the most stupendous transaction of the day, so far as railways on the Atlantic slope are concerned. To build the road in two years will be a great undertaking indeed.

THE SHORT ROUTE TO NEW YORK.

The New York *Evening Mail*, commenting on an article printed in the COMMERCIAL recently in regard to a projected road through the Schuylkill coal regions and New Jersey in the interest of the Pennsylvania Central, says: The road here referred to—the New Jersey Western—would no doubt give the Pennsylvania Central a more direct route to Harrisburg, but it is questionable whether a connection can be made at the Delaware without an outlay entirely out of proportion to the end to be attained. The New Jersey Western has been designed mainly as a local road, and is only partially constructed, with its route in some places not even yet absolutely defined. For a through route it would be comparatively worthless, unless straightened at several points, and its style of construction entirely changed. Besides, the purchase or lease of this road would not give the Pennsylvania Company an eastern terminus, and this is to them scarcely less important than direct and short connections. To accommodate their business, they must have vast terminal facilities on the Hudson, and there being now but two public docks on the Jersey City front which remain unoccupied, such facilities must obviously be procured by purchase or lease from some corporation already having them in possession. The consolidated roads of New Jersey have these facilities—having purchased Harsimus Cove at Jersey City, a large basin adequate to the accommodation of all the business of the West and Pacific slope, and we incline to believe that the Pennsylvania Central is much more likely to unite in the development and joint enjoyment of these facilities, under some arrangement with the New Jersey roads, than to adopt the expedient suggested by the writer in the Pittsburgh paper.

At any rate, it is obvious that the struggle for the control of the Western traffic is destined to be far-reaching in its consequences, and may probably produce changes in the currents of traffic which no one, up to this time, has considered in the slightest degree probable.

NEW YORK WESTERN RAILROAD.

The Secretary of State of Iowa has received articles of incorporation of the New York Western Railroad. It runs through New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Nebraska. Corporation runs fifty years, with right of renewal and perpetual succession. Capital stock, $40,000,000. Principal place of business, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

EVANSVILLE, July 28.—Judge Johnson, of the Common Pleas Court, enjoined the Mayor and Council from making the three hundred thousand dollar subscription to the Evansville and Indianapolis Road, authorized by the election yesterday.

NEW YORK, July 28.—Judge Brady dissolves the injunction forbidding the registration of Erie stock in the name of Heath, Raphael & Co., of London.

Fire at Fort Wayne—Base Ball—Gamblers Arrested.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., July 23, 1870.

Last night a small grocery store and a saloon on Calhoun street, near the depot, were destroyed by fire. The origin is not known. Loss about $4,000; insured for $1,200.

The Athletics, of Philadelphia, play the Kekiongas on the grounds of the latter in this city next Saturday. A large crowd is expected.

Another raid was made by our police upon a popular gambling house night before last, and thirteen of the habitues captured, among them some prominent citizens.

CITY MATTERS.

Meteorological Observations.

Mr. W. G. Dunseath, jeweler, No. 56 Fifth avenue, furnishes the following meteorological observations made Wednesday, July 28:

Thermometer.		Barometer.	
7 A. M.	76°	7 A. M.	29 5-10
12 M.	94°	12 M.	29 4-10
6 P. M.	78°	6 P. M.	29 5½ 10

ELSEWHERE.

New York—Cloudy; wind E.; ther. 74.
Philadelphia—Cloudy; wind N. W; ther. 74.
Cleveland—Light clouds; S.; ther. 84.
Omaha—Clear; wind S. E.; ther. 74.
Chicago—Cloudy; wind W.; ther. 74.
St. Louis—Clear; wind W.; ther. 84.
Little Rock—Clear; wind S. W.; ther. 80.
Cincinnati—Clear; wind W.; ther 84.
Indianapolis—Clear; wind S. W.; ther. 83.
Detroit—Rainin; wind S. W.; ther. 75.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of pre-payment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Brown, Rev. G. C., Sneaklyville, Pa	3
Budd, J., West Libanon, Pa	3
Martin, Miss M. M., New Wilmington, Pa	3
Roberts, Jessie, Kensington, Pa	3
Reese, W. D., Sunny Side, Pa	3
Sausser, Wagner, & Co., Philadelphia, Pa	3

THE LIGHTNING.—The lightning did very little damage in the city yesterday, so far as we were able to learn.

A PUN.—A Boston paper says a man in Pittsburgh recently dosed himself with villianous whisky and has ben-zine since.

BASE BALL.—The Osceola and Unknown clubs play a match game to-morrow, in the old fair grounds, Twelfth ward.

THE COAL RISE.—Two and a half million bushels of "black diamonds" will go down the Ohio river to-day. See full report on Third page.

UNIVERSALIST PIC-NIC.—This pic-nic has been unavoidably postponed till better weather. Due notice will be given of the appointed time.

BASE BALL.—A match game of base ball was played on Saturday last between the Welcome, of Pittsburgh, and the Bucks, of Birmingham, resulting in the success of the former by a score of 32 to 8.

THE OIL MARKET.—The oil market was vary lively yesterday, as our full reports on the third page will show. The sales are reported at 32,000 barrels of crude and 1,500 barrels of refined.

ALARM OF FIRE.—An alarm of fire was sounded at two o'clock this morning from box No. 75, corner of Butler and Forty-eighth streets. Up to three o'clock no intelligence of the fire had been received at the Central Alarm Office. The watchman on duty in the Twelfth ward sent in a dispatch that he could see no light, and the alarm is consequently thought to be false.

CORRECTION.—It was stated in the COMMERCIAL a day or two since that John H. Walter was a believer in the old saying that "ingratitude is the worst of crimes," and on that account commenced a suit for assault and battery against Wm. Myers. At the urgent request of Mr. Walter, we retract the assertion, as he considers it a base slander on his personal character. As self evident proof that he was not a believer in the old saw, it may not be improper to state that the suit was withdrawn. The correction is cheerfully made in justice to Mr. Walter.

OFF THE TRACK.

Railroad Accidents.

On Monday night, about half past nine o'clock, as the McKeesport accommodation train train, on the Connellsville Railroad, was coming west, an accident occurred, between Marion and Frankstown stations, by which the engine—No. 13—was thrown from the track and considerably damaged. It seems that the heavy rains that occurred after dark washed a considerable amount of gravel and mud out of a water course from the hill side on to the track, and, as it was extremely dark, the engineer could not see it. The track watchman also failed to discover the obstruction, and the engineer, receiving no warning, plunged the locomotive right into it. As a consequence, it left the track, jumped into the ditch alongside of it, and partly capsizing, imbedded a portion of the machinery into the earth. The locomotive struck a telegraph pole in its course, and knocked it over, and the force of this collision sent the roof of the engineer's cot some eight or ten feet through the air. The machinery on one side of the engine was more or less damaged. Word was brought to town of the accident, and a locomotive sent out to bring the passengers in. The road was not obstructed to travel.

Yesterday morning, the tender of the locomotive drawing the Express train on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, jumped the track near Port Royal station. No damage was done other than the delay to the passengers. A special train was sent out from the city as far as Glenwood, to bring in passengers between that point and Laughlin's Station.

Personals.

Dr. James Black, formerly of the Iowa State University, and late of the Washington and Jefferson College, who was recently elected President of the Pennsylvania Female College, is in the city, is stopping with some of his friends. It is the purpose of the Doctor, we believe, to look after the interests of the College.

Mr. Walter Dull, regular brakesman on the Express train, Connellsville railroad, has for some time past been running as Conductor on the Mail train. In thus placing Walter in such an honorable position, the company recognize worth and merit, and his many friends will no doubt be gratified to know that his services are fully appreciated.

Mr. J. C. Jeffrey, conductor of the West Newton Accommodation train, is still lying ill at Philadelphia.

George R. Cochran, Esq., a well known lawyer of this city, has just returned from an extended tour around Cleveland, Conneaut Lake, and Fayette Springs. He has been absent over a month, and feels greatly recuperated and benefited by his trip.

Mr. William J. Diehl, better known as "Billy," formerly clerk in the Sheriff's office, has been elected Secretary of the Board of Fire Commissioners, Mr. Robert Elliott, Esq., having resigned. The selection is a good one, and the Commissioners should congratulate themselves on having been so fortunate as to secure Mr. Diehl.

Dr. J. H. Roberts, of the Second ward, has been absent from the city several days, in consequence of sickness in his family, who are stopping at Mansfield.

Alderman Bolster, of the Third ward, Allegheny, yesterday morning performed the nuptial ceremony of a French couple. The high contracting parties were Rosie Francis Xavier and Deligne Josephine. The former is quite young and came here only on Wednesday. Deligne is about thirty years of age, and has been in Pittsburgh for about six months. He is employed at a mill in Brownstown. The parties were stopping at the house of a friend on Ohio street, Allegheny, and 'Squire Bolster, living handy, was called in to unite them, as above stated. After the ceremony had been performed a splendid dinner was spread out at the house of the friend mentioned, at which the loving twain attended.

A Strange Alderman's Office.

Penn street boasts of an Alderman's office the like of which can scarcely be found in the United States. From the exterior it presents a sign which indicate that the customer can get bricks, lumber, coffins or justice. The office is situated near the corner of Twenty-second street, and is a low building one story in height. From one corner, suspended by miniature rods, extends out a miniature coffin and below this symbol of death is the sign "Alderman." The windows of this singular establishment are not ornamented with the usual lettering of "Real Estate, Bonds, etc., promptly attended to," but the window nearest the alderman's desk is blank, and the beholder can get nothing but justice out of it. In the window fronting Penn street is a cross, one arm of which rests upon a small coffin, the coffin lying upon a dusty centre table. The interior of the office is hardly attractive even to the reporters, but curiosity sometimes compels them to enter in the delusive hope of finding an item, and the temptation with reporters' hand to take an inventory of the establishment is almost irresistible. The floor is covered with ragged carpet that has seen much patching and better days. In the corner near Penn street is a sort of secretary and show case, filled with boxes of coffin tacks, legal documents, and illustrations of improved burial caskets. Running the eye along the wall it meets various scriptural and deathly illustrations, and near the corner farthest from the street are three coffins standing together like solemn institutions for a justice shop. Passing from view of the coffins the eye encounters a map of Allegheny county, and then strikes the Alderman's desk, which is a small affair in one corner of the strange office. Truly, justice must be meted out with a solemn hand in the midst of such strange surroundings. The Alderman's office, deserted as it was yesterday, furnished any amount of material for philosophy, but very little material for news.

List of United States Patents.

Issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania, for the week ending July 26, 1870, and each bearing that date. Reported weekly for the COMMERCIAL, from the office of David A. Burr, Solicitor of Patents and Attorney in Patent cases, Washington City, D. C.:

No. 105,647—Sewing Machine; Moses N. Clark, Harrison City.

Designs, No. 4,259—Lamps; James S. Atterbury and Thomas B. Atterbury, Pittsburgh.

No. 4,261—Glassware; Wm. M. Kirchner, Pittsburgh. Assignor to National Glass Company, Bellaire, Ohio.

YESTERDAYS' STORM.—The storm yesterday afternoon was, as usual, accompanied by sharp lightning and loud thunder. Little damage appears to have been done, however, the only place we could learn of it having struck being the chimney of a house on Wylie, near Federal street, the bricks of which were sent flying promiscuously through the air. Two officers passing the house at the time were slightly shocked by the current which struck the house. There were no lightning rods on the house.

AN OWNER FOUND.—Several days since a fellow was arrested by the police while trying to sell a splendid sett of harness. He was taken to the Mayor's office, but as there was no evidence to hold him, he was discharged. The harness, which it was supposed were stolen, were held, and yesterday a gentleman called at the Mayor's office and identified them. Information for larceny was made against the man who was trying to sell them, and a warrant for his arrest has been issued.

THOSE PRIZE PACKAGES.—C. H. Watson, of Ninth street, was before United States Commissioner, H. D. Gamble, Esq., yesterday, charged with manufacturing and selling prize packages without having paid the necessary Government tax of $150. The informant was Inspector Robert McCready. Watson was arrested, but was subsequently released on giving bail in the sum of $2,000 for his appearance at the next term of the United States Court.

THE ASSAULT ON THE CENSUS TAKER.—The parties who were mentioned yesterday as having been arrested for assaulting S. W. Reynolds, census taker in the Twelfth District, have all been held for trial in the sum of $300 each to answer a charge of aggravated assault and battery. At the hearing John Frombeitz was arrested and fined five dollars and costs for creating a disturbance in the Deputy Mayor's office. He was guilty of contempt of Court.

SHARPSBURG AND LAWRENCEVILLE BRIDGE.—The stockholders of the Sharpsburg and Lawrenceville Bridge Company will hold a meeting at the office of Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co., Sharpsburg, on Wednesday next, at 3 o'clock P. M., to take action in reference to the re-erection of the bridge. It is stated that an iron bridge will be erected, and that the contract will be given out as soon as the above meeting is held.

THE GREAT ONE DOLLAR STORE.—A branch of the great One Dollar Store at No. 667 Broadway, New York, will be opened in a few days at No. 76 Fifth avenue. With its endless variety of goods, its corps of young lady clerks, and the extremely low prices at which the goods will be sold, the branch One Dollar Store will undoubtedly become one of the most attractive places in the city.

THE STORM IN PLUM TOWNSHIP.—The storm which passed over this city yesterday afternoon was very heavy in Plum township. The barn of John Herron, Esq., of this city, located near the Plum Creek Church, was struck by lightning and, with its contents, totally destroyed. Mr. Herron had just got in his crops, and the fruit of his summer's labor were swept away in a few minutes. His loss is about five thousand dollars.

COUP DE SOLEIL.—William Reever, driver of Car No. 10, Birmingham Passenger Railway, was prostrated while driving his car along Smithfield street yesterday. Dr. Rogers attended him and by applying the proper restoratives he recovered sufficiently to go to his home in East Birmingham.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon a tinner named Bradin, who was employed at Kirkpatrick's oil works, met with a serious accident. He fell from a platform where he was at work, striking against a beam and breaking a rib, sustaining severe internal injuries. The unfortunate man was attended by Dr. Clark.

FLOOD IN A RAILROAD TUNNEL.—By the break in the Try street sewer, noted yesterday, the tunnel of the Pan Handle Railroad, through a portion of the city, is flooded, and in consequence of drift and rubbish floating in, and the tracks being submerged in about two feet of water, trains were unable to pass.

ASSAULT.—A colored man in the employ of Mr. Jackson, of Birmingham, yesterday made information before Mayor Brush, charging two young men, both white, with assaulting him with a knife and cobble stones. The assault occurred in Pittsburgh. Warrants were issued.

WATER EXTENSION.—The work of laying the water mains to Hazelwood, Twenty-third ward, along the Braddock's Fields Plankroad, is being pushed forward vigorously, the workmen having reached Arthurs's Station. Two or three weeks more of good weather will finish the job.

DISCHARGED.—Mrs. Murphy and Mrs. Holland, charged with selling liquor on Sunday in "Tin-pot" alley, had a hearing before Mayor Brush yesterday afternoon and were discharged, there being no evidence to substantiate the charge.

THE WATERING PLACES.—There are more people away from Pittsburgh at the present time, sojourning at various watering places, than there has been in any season for years. This, doubtless, is in consequence of the extreme heat.

NEEDS REPAIRING.—Fifth avenue, in front of the First Methodist Church, needs repairing badly. Several wagons have been suddenly let down while the drivers were passing over this break in the avenue.

COMMON CASE.—Louis Harkins, for raising a fight and creating a disturbance at the corner of Thirty-fifth street, spent Wednesday night in the Seventeenth ward station house, and in the morning was fined five dollars and costs.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT.—Clerk Patterson is preparing the semi-annual statement of fines, &c., collected during the six months ending July 31st, at the Mayor's office.

ARDORY ZOUAVES.—The Ardory Zouaves, will parade in East Liberty, on Friday evening, at 6½ o'clock, P. M.

THE BARTON EQUITY CASE.

Argument in the District Court.

The bill in equity, filed by John Barton, Esq., in his behalf, and in behalf of all other citizens and taxpayers of the city, against A. J. Cochran, City Treasurer, and the members of the Finance Committee, came up before Judge Kirkpatrick, yesterday, for argument. We have already published the bill entire, and our readers are aware that Mr. Barton asks the Court to decree the "ordinance making appropriations for the year 1870" null and void; and that the Court may enjoin the Treasurer, the Finance Committee, and all other persons, from collecting said tax, or appropriating the same to the payment of any of the objects enumerated in the ordinance.

The main point in the bill is, that the Councils, in passing the appropriation ordinance, violated an express provision of the city charter, requiring all ordinances for the appropriation of money to be "fully and distinctly read on three different days, unless three-fourths of the Council in which the same may be pending shall dispense with the rule," etc.

There was another point raised in the bill, namely: That the city charter, among other things, provides "that no ordinance shall contain more than one subject, which shall be clearly expressed in the title," whereas the ordinance in question, "making appropriations for the year 1870," does not from its title purport to be an ordinance for the assessment, levying and collection of taxes.

ANSWER ON BEHALF OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

Major A. M. Brown, a member of the Finance Committee, filed an affidavit in reply to each point in the bill referring to said committee, in substance as follows:

1. That the parties named in the bill are not "members of the Finance Committee of the city of Pittsburgh," but members of the Finance Committee of the City Councils.

2. That the Treasurer does not "act under the direction of the said Finance Committee," as alleged in the bill.

3. That the Finance Committee do not "assume and undertake to collect said taxes," as charged.

The Major then went on to argue that the Finance Committee were merely a part of the City Councils, and that in no sense were they executive officers of the city. He contended that they should not have been included in the bill.

ARGUMENT OF MR. BARTON.

Mr. Barton followed in support of the bill, and spoke for over an hour. He dwelt at considerable length on the main points above stated, and claimed that, the ordinance being illegal, the plaintiffs were entitled to the relief prayed for. He also held that there was no force in the answer of Mr. Brown, as it was strictly legal and proper to embrace the Finance Committee in the bill.

ARGUMENT OF THE CITY ATTORNEY.

Jacob F. Slagle, Esq., City Attorney, followed Mr. Barton. We give, in a condensed form, the points which he made:

1. As to the provision of the charter requiring that "no ordinance shall contain more than one subject," etc., he held that this did not mean that the title should be an index to the contents, but should merely state the general subject; that the act may include other matters pertinent to the general subject, and not expressed in the title; and that the appropriation and assessment of taxes are incidental to each other.

2. That the section of the charter requiring three readings on three different days, provides that three fourths of the members may dispense with the rule; that this suspension need not necessarily be by a direct vote, but may be by unanimous consent, which was given in this case, by the Common Council proceeding to the consideration of the ordinance, on a motion to concur, without objection. In other words, the motion to concur, without objection, was a virtual suspension of the rule, and that the subsequent passage of the ordinance (or concurrence in the action of Select) by a majority of the members present, was legal and proper.

3. The plaintiff was not entitled to the relief prayed for, because the parties were not proper parties; that an injunction cannot lie against a municipal corporation, but only against its ministerial officers, and that the Finance Committee had no power, and should not have been joined.

4. That the plaintiff must show special damage to himself, other than what he suffers in common with the public; that the injury must be irreparable and imminent, and that he must have no remedy in law—neither of which was alleged in the bill.

Mr. Slagle elaborated these points, and cited numerous authorities in support of his position. What injury would follow if the tax was all collected? It was not alleged that the money was appropriated for illegal purposes. If not collected this year, a double tax would have to be collected next year. The operations of the city would be crippled, and its credit greatly injured by stopping the collection of the tax. As the citizens cannot be injured permanently or irreparably, why grant the injunction? On the other hand, serious injury would be done to the credit of the city by enjoining the collection. Especially should the injunction not be granted because of an alleged technical defect in the passage of the ordinance.

Mr. Slagle went further and claimed that the plaintiff was guilty of *laches* in not objecting to the ordinance immediately after its passage and preventing its being signed and recorded. Had he done so, the technical error could have been corrected by the Councils or by the Legislature, then in session. On this ground the plaintiff was not entitled to the special relief asked. As the injunction would be a substantial advantage to no one, and a positive injury to the city, it should not be granted.

The rule governing Courts in granting injunctions in tax cases, is, that collections may be restrained when assessments are made for illegal purposes, but not where the purpose itself is not illegal, although it may have been informally levied—leaving the parties to their remedy at law. Besides, in this case the law had been substantially complied with, and ought not to be made the basis of an injunction.

COL. J. K. KERR AND HON. THOMAS MELLON

Made short addresses in support of the bill, Colonel Kerr dwelt mainly on the points involving the illegality of the ordinance. If the ordinance had not been passed in strict accordance with the requirements of the charter, it was illegal, and the injunction ought to be granted.

At the conclusion of the argument, Judge Kirkpatrick took possession of all the papers, and will render a decision at a future day, which, it is unnecessary to add, will be looked for with interest.

HABEAS CORPUS CASE.

A Runaway Daughter.

A day or two since an application was made for a writ of *habeas corpus*, commanding Mrs. U. B. Smith, residing at 456 Penn avenue, to produce in court the body of Mary Ann Hanna, aged sixteen years. The writ set forth that the girl was the daughter of Bernard Hanna of Blairsville, Indiana county; that she left her home some three years since, without the consent of her parents; that her father had made diligent search for her; that he learned some two weeks since that she was in the custody of Mrs. Smith, and made this application to obtain the possession of his child.

The writ was granted, and made returnable before Judge Kirkpatrick, yesterday; and the case came on for a hearing after the argument in the equity case.

Mr. McKenna, counsel for the relator, stated the facts connected with the disappearance of the girl, and alleged that she had been abducted by somebody, and had eluded the vigilance of her parents for three years. Her father had at last discovered her whereabouts, and demanded that she be brought into court.

Mr. Glenn, counsel for the respondent, Mrs. Smith, claimed that the application was defective, inasmuch as it did not allege that Mrs. Smith either claimed or exercised control over the girl, or had illegally restrained her liberty. He then read the return to the writ, the substance of which was that Mary Ann Hanna was not then, nor at the time of the service of the writ in her custody or control; that she had not at any time restrained the girl of her liberty; that the girl came to her on the 3d of April, 1870, voluntarily; that she asked for employment, and was hired; that she continued with her until the 25th of July, 1870, when she left; that she knows nothing of or concerning her since; that she was willing that the girl should be surrendered to the custody of her parents, but that the girl was unwilling to see her father, and fled from him without bonnet or shoes; that she was very much frightened when she learned her father had come for her, and wept bitterly; and that she fled to escape his custody. For these reasons Mrs. Smith averred that she was unable to produce the body of the girl, as commanded in the writ.

Judge Kirkpatrick asked the complainant's counsel what reply he had to make to this answer, which was a virtual denial of the facts alleged in the petition. Mrs. Smith denied having the custody or control of the child, or that she had illegally restrained her of her liberty.

Mr. McKenna stated that the return was evasive, and intimated that Mrs. Smith could have had the girl in Court, if she had made proper efforts in that direction.

The Court asked Mr. McKenna whether he could establish his allegation by competent proof, and the counsel replied that he thought he could. He believed that he could prove a state of facts which would tend strongly to show that Mrs Smith had assisted the girl away and would have had her here in Court if she had put forth the necessary exertions.

The Court stated that testimony bearing on this point would be proper.

Mrs. E. Call, sworn—Live next door to Mrs. Smith; saw Mary Ann Hanna go away from Mrs. Smith's house in company with Mrs. Smith's little boy; Mrs. Smith afterwards said that she did not know where Mary Ann had gone, but if she did she would not satisfy her father by telling him. Mary was living in the capacity of a hired girl, and was kindly treated and sent to school.

Mrs Smith was then called to the stand and testified that the girl came to her voluntarily; that she agreed to clothe her and send her to school; did not promise to pay her wages; she was treated as one of the family. When her father came she was away. She was advised to see her father, but positively refused, stating that she knew her parents better than she (Mrs. Smith) did, and would not return to them.

Miss Mary Smith, sworn—This lady, a daughter of Mrs. Smith, corroborated the testimony of her mother, and stated in addition, that when Mary Ann Hanna went away she remarked that no one should know where she was going. The witness wanted her mother to give Mary some money, before leaving, that she might ride on the street cars, but her mother refused to do so.

Judge Kirkpatrick then interrogated Mrs. Smith as to whether she had aided or assisted Mary Ann Hanna, in any way, in keeping away from her father, and she replied in the most positive manner that she had not—that she came voluntarily, and left of her own accord; that she left her clothes in the house; that she did not know where she was, and did not know of her son accompanying her when she left—she knew he could not have gone a great distance with her, as he was back very soon afterward.

Judge Kirkpatrick thought the answer was entirely satisfactory. He did not see what more could be required. Mrs. Smith could not be expected to perform impossibilities. The truth of her statement was not questioned, and the writ ought to be discharged at the cost of the complainant.

Mr. McKenna alluded to the hardship of the case, and suggested that if Mrs. Smith were put under bonds the missing girl would yet be produced.

Mr. Glenn resisted this imputation upon the character of his client, and stated that he had advised her that she was not bound to hunt the girl up; that she need spend neither time nor money in searching for her; and that the law did not require her to do so. At the same time, he had advised her to return the girl to the Court, or to her father, if she could do so without restraining her of her liberty—but that she had no right to seize her, or place her under duress.

After some further discussion the Court discharged the proceedings, at the cost of the complainant, Mr. Hanna.

The reasons which influenced the girl to escape from her parents at so early an age, were not stated. The counsel for Mrs. Smith, in his remarks, alluded to the fact that the girl had been permitted to choose her own school, but the Court intimated that it was not necessary to go into that question. It is alleged, however, that the girl left home because she did not want to be educated in the Catholic church, of which her father is a member.

PROSECUTION COMMENCED.—A wholesale drug firm on Penn avenue, was returned to U. S. Commisioner Gamble, by Inspector Robert McCready yesterday for selling liquor at wholesale, without the required Government license. The firm gave bail for trial at the next term of U. S. District Court.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Deputy Mayor Nichols.]

THROWING STONES.

W. Utzler charged Mrs. Roberts with assault and battery on his little son Alamander. It is alleged that she threw stones at the boys. She was arrested and required to give bail for a hearing. Mrs. Roberts alleges that it will be a hard law suit, as she will spare no efforts to obtain her legal rights.

FROM INFORMATION RECEIVED.

Jane Wilson, from information received, charged Eva Myears with assaulting two boys named James Whitford and Andrew Wilson, with a broom stick. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the accused, who resides near the upper entrance to Iron City Park, in the Sixteensh ward.

STONE THROWING.

Susan Codwell alleged that a boy named Theodore Lauchin, threw stones at her, and a warrant was issued for Theodore's arrest.

DISORDERLY CASES.

Mary Harkins was arrested and held for a hearing to answer a charge of calling the wife of Pat Lyons disorderly conduct names.

Mary Harkins commenced a cross suit for disorderly conduct against Patrick and Mary Collins, charging them with calling names and threatening to cut her heart out. The parties reside in the delectable locality known as Skunk Hollow.

[Before Alderman Taylor.]

DISORDERLY.

Terresa Bradford alleges that Thomas Bradford and J. Bride came to her house and acted in a very disorderly manner abusing one of her boarders. Warrants was issued. The parties reside in Allegheny.

BOY ATTACKED.

A warrant was issued for the arrest of John J. McGarvey who was charged by Elizabeth Brennaman with assault and battery on deponent's son, nine years of age. It is alleged that the accused threw the boy violently against a post. The parties reside in the twelfth ward.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were admitted of record in the office of Thomas H. Hunter, Recorder for Allegheny county, July 28, 1870:

Peter Haberman to Jacob Krumm, April 1, 1868; 20 by 120 feet on Sidney street, borough of East Birmingham $1,500

Thomas Flocker to John Wilson, September 25, 1869; lots Nos. 23, 24, 25 and 26 in R. H. Leckey's plan, on Woods Run, McClure township, with buildings $2,850

Wm. Flocker to John Wilson, March 1, 1870; lots Nos. 21 and 28 in R. H. Leckey's plan, Woods Run, McClure township, with buildings $1,300

Wm. Henderson to Wm. F. Paul, 40 by 41 feet, corner Isabella and Anderson streets, Fourth ward, Allegheny, with buildings $7,000

Birmingham Pottery Company to Crystal Glass Company, July 22, 1870; 20 by 60¼ feet on Seventeenth street, borough of Birmingham, with buildings ..... $,050

Christian Marquart to Geo. Seibold et al., July 27, 1870; lot No. 31 in George Reiter's plan of lots, Nineteenth ward, Pittsburgh $800

Moses Hampton to Anson Williams, March 28, 1870; lot No. 35 in Hampton's plan, in Lower St. Clair township, with buildings $300

G. Mildenberger to J. G. Benzenhafer, April 18, 1870; lot No. 7 in plan of Joseph Hauft, in Ohio township, with buildings $275

JAMES PORTER AGAIN.—We have occasion to refer to this offender again. Yesterday, on being released from jail, he was taken before Mayor Brush and given a hearing on the charge of assault and battery preferred by officer Costello, who arrested him a night or two since. A fine of $50 and costs was imposed, which he was unable to pay, and consequently he was sentenced to thirty days' imprisonment in the Workhouse. When this sentence is served out, he will be granted a hearing on the charge of assault and battery preferred by Alderman Koenig. This charge will involve a trial at Court. Verily, Porter's cup of bitter woe is filled to almost overflowing. So mote it be.

HORSE STOLEN AND RECOVERED.—Wednesday night a valuable horse and a saddle and bridle, together with a favorite dog, were stolen from the stable of Mr. Carson, of Carson, Darlington & Co., brewers, on the Greensburg pike, a short distance from Barker's Hotel, East Liberty. An entrance was effected through a window in the carriage house. Yesterday morning the horse was found tied to a tree near Soho. The dog was not recovered. The thief was evidently acquainted with the premises. Suspicion rests on a certain party as the thief.

HOP AT THE RINK.—There will be a large attendance of ladies and gentlemen at the Rink this evening, on the occasion of the grand hop and complimentary benefit to Superintendent W. H. Brown. Extensive preparations for the affair have been in progress for several days, and will be completed this afternoon. From the character of the arrangements we feel assured that the hop this evening will be one of the most enjoyable of the season.

ALLEGHENY.

FOUR.—There were four common cases before Mayor Callow yesterday.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS.—The Committee on Fire Engines and Hose and the Committee on Police will meet on Monday evening next for the purpose of signing the monthly pay rolls.

CAPTURED.—Victor Zinsser, another of the participants in the row at Hoedle's saloon, Spring Garden Run, about two weeks ago, was arrested and locked up last evening. He will have a hearing to-day.

CAUGHT FIRE.—The Franklin brewery, situated on the Franklin road, was struck by lightning yesterday afternoon and caught fire, but before the flames had made much headway, buckets of water were procured and the fire stayed with but little damage.

ENGINE HOUSE STRUCK.—During the storm yesterday afternoon the lightning struck the cupola of the Ellsworth hose building, located on River avenue, above Chestnut street, but did very little damage. There were no lightning rods on the building.

ALLEGHENY LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The Allegheny Library rooms will be closed from the first to the fifteenth of August, for renovation. A large number of new books will be ready for circulation at the opening on the fifteenth.

MORE HOSE NEEDED.—The Allegheny Fire Department is in need of more hose, as was shown at the disastrous fire on Wednesday night. Each company should have at least five hundred feet, so as to be ready for any emergency. The Department, under the direction of Chief Engineer Crow, is most efficient; and everything necessary to enable him to maintain that condition should be supplied. The firemen also complain of the miserable condition of Main street, which delays them considerably in answering an alarm.

TESTING FIRE ARMS.—A man named Geo. Cupps was before the Mayor yesterday morning, having been arrested the previous evening, on a charge of testing his pistol in the Market House. It appears that he had just purchased the instrument, and wishing to test it, went through the saloon of Jacob Foerst, located in the northeast corner of the Market House, into the market. He fired a few shots, which attracted a large crowd, when the police arrested him, and conveyed him to the lock-up. Yesterday he was fined ten dollars and costs, which he paid.

VALUABLE BREASTPIN RECOVERED.—In yesterday's COMMERCIAL we noticed the recovery of a gold watch, a breastpin and studs, all valued at $200, which had been stolen from the office of Dr. Nicholson, and also the arrest of Josephine Bapet, charged with the larceny. Yesterday Chief Clark recovered a diamond breastpin valued at $300, which had been stolen at the same time. This is all the jewelry stolen from the office, and it is owing to the vigilance of the Chief that they have been recovered. No hearing has yet been had in the case.

FRUSTRATED.—The residence of Mr. Paxter, on Beaver street, was entered on Tuesday night by a thief who made a thorough search for valuables, but was finally frightened away before he had secured any plunder. A bed chamber, occupied by one of the male members of the family, was visited and papers examined, pockets searched and wardrobe ransacked, but the thief only secured a small amount of fractional currency. It is supposed that the front door had not been locked, and that the thief had therefore an easy entrance to the house. It is time that some effective measures were taken to secure the depredators who infest the city.

An Unruly Son.

Sebastian Schweizer last evening made information before Mayor Callow, charging his son, Anselm Swelzer, with incorrigibility. He alleged that the youth refused to work any, ran with a crowd of loafers, who spent their time drinking beer, and when they reproved him for his misconduct, he insulted and called them ugly names. He therefore desired that the Mayor cause the arrest of Anselm, and commit him to the workhouse for a brief period, in order to see if the reformatory influences of Claremont would not have a beneficial effect upon him. Accordingly the preliminary steps were taken for his apprehension, and the necessary warrant issued.

Where the Lightning Struck.

Yesterday afternoon, during the thunder storm in Allegheny city, the following places were struck by lightning: The residence of Wm. Tate, of the firm of Tate, Munden & Tate, on Palo Alto street, received a discharge of the electricity, which struck the roof and passed down through the upper story of the building, making a very large hole, through which the rain afterwards fell in torrents. Considerable damage was done. A bolt of lightning descended to the foundry of Hartje & Co., on Pine street, Eighth ward, nearly opposite where the fire occurred, and striking the cupola destroyed a portion of it. It also passed down through the cupola and rent the roof considerably.

The third and last act of the lightning which we have learned of was at a dwelling on Veto street, the chimney of which was entirely knocked off. No other damage was done. In not one of the above mentioned cases was there any lightning rods on the houses.

Probable Fatal Suicide.

We stated yesterday that a rumor was current that a man named Thomas Morrison had made an attempt to commit suicide in the Sixth ward. We have since learned the following particulars: Mr. Robinson resides at No. 24, Chartier street, and has been sick for a number of months past. At different times during his illness he became delerious, and fears were entertained that he would attempt to take his life, and he was constantly watched by his attendants. On Wednesday night he took another fit, and jumped out of his bed, when he seized a razor which was laying on the table, and cut his neck from just below the right ear to the windpipe. He was discovered at the time and the razor snatched from his hand, but not until he had inflicted the wound stated. Dr. Greward, the attending physician, was summoned and attended the injuries of the unfortunate man, but no hopes are entertained of his recovery.

The Late Fire.

In reference to the extensive fire in this city, Wednesday night, by which three tanneries and five dwellings were destroyed, no new facts have been elicited. Our full report of yesterday morning, gathered as it was during the excitement consequent upon such a great conflagration, with the exception of few typographical errors, was correct. Robenstern should have been Rabenstein, and instead of Mr. Gilmore's loss being $3,000 it should have read $8,000. These were the only errors. In regard to the origin of the fire three opinions seem to prevail in the neighborhood, and in order that the matter may be thoroughly understood we give each. The first is that it originated in Gilmore's trunk factory, where a party of young men sat smoking; the second that it was struck by lightning, and the third that it began in the boiler room of Callery's tannery. Mr. Callery is positive that it began here, but others assert with equal assurance that they saw the bolt of lightning descend and strike the tannery. A visit to the scene of the fire yesterday developed nothing definite concerning the matter, and, we suppose, none will be had until the Fire Marshal's investigation is concluded.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Alderman Bolster.]

QUARRELSOME NEIGHBORS.

Sarah Rommel appeared before Alderman Bolster, yesterday, and preferred a charge of disorderly conduct against Michael Kunberger and his wife, alleging that the accused, who live next door, called her vile and obscene names. The dificulty arose out of a dispute which the parties had about a hydrant which they had in common. A warrant was issued.

A FEROCIOUS DOG.

A man named —— Frekerick, a resident of the Third ward, rejoices in the ownership of a cur, which he appears to prize very highly. The neighbors, however, especially Mrs. Smith, do not value the dog at all, and would like to hear of its demise. Mrs. Smith alleged before the above Magistrate that the animal bit her son's leg quite severely, and then made information against its owner for keeping a ferocious dog. The usual papers were made out.

[Before Alderman Renter.]

A DANGEROUS WEAPON.

Michael Hazemeyer and Otto Lappe had quite a serious affray yesterday afternoon, immediately after the heavy rain. Hazemeyer resides on Spring Garden avenue, on the lot adjoining Lappe's tannery, and it appears that large streams of water flowed from the tannery lot into his (Hazemeyer's) premises. This gave rise to a dispute, when, as was alleged before Alderman Renter by Otto Lappe, Hazemeyer pierced one of his legs with a pitchfork, inflicting a painful wound, thus disabling him from draining his lot, which will now be necessarily delayed for some time, and Hazemeyer, in the meantime must exercise his patience. Hazemeyer has been notified that his presence this evening at the Alderman's office will be desirable.

COMMITTED FOR TRIAL.—Josephine Barsett, charged with larceny, had a hearing before Mayor Callow last evening, and was committed to jail, in default of $500 bail, to answer at court. The particulars of this case were published yesterday. The stolen property has been recovered.

SOUTH SIDE.

KEPT CLEAR.—During the rains yesterday afternoon men were employed to keep the track of the Birmingham Passenger Railway in South Pittsburgh clear of mud, which washes down from the hillside. They succeeded.

NO OBSTRUCTION.—A wag remarks that no land slides obstruct or interfere with travel on the Inclined Plane. Reason: Because they slide past it. The perpetrator of the above pun would be a valuable addition to Burnell's Museum.

MYSTERIOUS SHOOTING.—A young man doing business as a barber in East Birmingham, yesterday, for some cause unknown, attempted to shoot his father. We have his name, but refrain from publishing it until an information is made.

DESIGNING.—According to the story of Ad. Weil, Jacob Spang and Wm. Weitzel have designs on his life, they having indulged in threats of the kind towards him. Weil yesterday acquainted Justice Ammon, of East Birmingham, with the above facts, and a warrant was issued for the arrest of the defendants on a charge of surety of the peace.

That Prize Fight—Explanation.

Mr. Tim O'Brien, of South Pittsburgh, called on our reporter yesterday and denied that he had acted as one of the seconds in the prize fight which occurred on the hill above this borough on Monday, and in proof of his assertions stated that he had witnesses who could prove that he was at work at Lyon, Shorb & Co.'s Sligo iron mill at the time stated. Mr. O'Brien is quite a young man, and the only support of a widowed mother, and he himself, as well as his friends, were highly mortified at seeing his name in the public prints in connection with such a disgraceful affair. In view of the foregoing circumstance we deem this explanation necessary to place Mr. O'Brien in the proper light. He was not present at any time during the fight, and will make an earnest endeavor to ascertain the party who first circulated the report that he was there. He knew nothing of the fight until his attention was called to the notice in the paper.

List of Letters

Remaining in the Buchanan Postoffice, (Birmingham,) July 28, 1870:

Adams & Thurston.
Burwick, John; Beck, A. G; Buckley, Thos.; Brown, Sarah; Brown, Joseph; Brenneman, David.
Camp, Thomas; Camp, Mrs. Mary A.; Campbell, Heart; Campbell, Henry; Cready, Miss Emma; Collins, Miss M. E.; Crump, Philip; Cavin, Hugh; Cullen, Charles; Conway, Josephine. Clark, Wm.
Danks, Thomas; Donovan, Daniel; Dunlap, J. W.; Davis, Mrs. Emma; Davis, George; Derby, Mrs. Ellen.
Easton, John.
Fogle, Thomas E; Fix, Miss Helen; Forbes, Wm. C; Fennell, Geo.; Fox, Mrs. M. A.
Graham, Dr. Geo. S.
Hughes, Wm; Hughes, David; Hopkins, Mrs. Jane.
Jones, Mrs. Mary; Johnson, Saml. R.
Linsley, Miss R.
Moore, John W; Morgan, David; Morley, Mrs. Kate; Mondorph, J. A.; Mercer, J. C.; Mantel, Miss Annie, McCoy, Mrs. Eliza A.; McIntosh, Mrs. M. E; McKee, H. W.
Rankin, Miss Annie; Roback, Mag.; Roberts, Henry; Robson, Mrs. Hannah; Reese, Evan.
Stewart, Mrs. Ann.
Van Dolson, Mrs. D.
Williams, John; Walters, Thos.; Waaters A.; Weaver, Henry.

PHILIP HOERR, Postmaster.

THE SHOOTING AFFRAY.

Murphy's Condition Improved—Aldridge Still at Large.

Michael Murphy, the man shot by Joseph Aldridge, in the Mechanic's Engine House Birmingham, on Wednesday evening, was considerably improved yesterday, and the attending physicians are of the opinion that unless mortification sets in he will certainly recover. Our report as published yesterday seems to have been entirely correct. Aldridge has not yet been arrested, nor is it likely he will be, unless more determined efforts are made by the vigilant (?) police of the South Side. When a man perpetrates such an outrage as did Aldridge, and is permitted to walk up and down several streets, and alongside of citizens, and is permitted, finally, to escape, what can the people of the borough expect of their guardians? It is said that Aldridge is a good fellow only when he is drunk, which leaves the inference that he is bad when under the influence of the ardent. Well, he is gone and it may be that he will not be arrested at all, unless the whole police force on the South Side determine on an attack and in pairs "hunt him down." Officer Joseph Chambers saw him on Fifth avenue, and spoke to him, but not having heard of the affair, did not make any effort to arrest him. It is stated that he went back to Birmingham and then recrossed to the city in a street car. We are also told that one of the South Side policemen rode over in the car with him, but instead of arresting him went to the Mayor's office and offered a reward of twenty-five dollars. The only excuse offered for those officers who knew of the affair for not arresting Aldridge was that they did not see him shoot, or have a warrant for his arrest. Poor excuse, indeed.

Police Intelligence.

[Before Justice Ammon, of East Birmingham.]

HELD TO ANSWER.

Janette Lacy, colored, complained to the above magistrate that Richard Kemper, of like compexion, had tampered with her affections to an unwarrantable extent. Richard was arrested, and after a hearing required to enter bail for his appearance at court.

[Before Justice Heisel, of East Birmingham.]

VIOLENT THREATS.

John Bormley recently visited the house of Juliana Smith, at West Pittsburgh, and because of a little misunderstanding between himself and the aforesaid feminine threatened to tyke her life. For all of which Juliana made information before Justice Heisel, and had a warrant for B.'s arrest issued.

ALLEGED FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

A German named Adam Gee came before the same magistrate and charged John McCully and Ignatius McHughes with felonious assault. It seems that the defendants reside on Beck's Run, Lower St. Clair township, as does also the prosecutor. Yesterday morning, about four o'clock, Gee was on his way to work, and, in passing the premises of the defendants, he alleges he was fired upon by them. He further alleged that he was in mortal fear of his personal safety, &c. Warrants were issued and officer McCully arrested McHughes and placed him in the Birmingham lock-up. McCulley, the other defendant, came down to bail McHughes out, when he was also taken in custody and required to give bail for a hearing. He denied that there was any shooting irons on his "primizes; nothing but a siven shooting carbine, yer honor." He wanted Gee to go outside and talk the matter over, but Gee wouldn't be "seen" and the bail had to be entered.

Ask Your Grocer

For Marvin's Superior Boston Crackers. MWF

Be on Your Guard.

The unexampled success which for twenty years has accompanied the use of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters provokes the envy of ignorant nostrum-mongers in all parts of the country, and the counterfeiting business having been measureably played out in consequence of the numerous suits instituted against the offenders, a new system of tactics has been adopted. In the South and West especially, a legion of "Bitters," prepared from worthless materials and bearing a variety of names, have been got up by irresponsible adventurers with the hope of substituting them to some extent for the Standard Tonic of the Age. In some cases country druggists are the concoctors and proprietors of these unscientific and trashy compounds, which are warmly recommended by the venders, who endeavor to palm them off upon the credulous in lieu of the great specific which has never yet had a successful competitor either among proprietory preparations or the medicines prescribed in private practice. This notice is intended to put the public on their guard against persuasions of parties engaged in the attempt to substitute mere rubbish for the most efficient stomachic and alterative at present known. At this season of the year, when debility and complaints arising from a lack of energy so generally prevail, it is of the greatest consequence that no tricks should be played with the depressed and enfeebled systems. Ask, therefore, for Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, the great vegetable invigorant and alterative, and reject, with deserved contempt, the worse than useless medleys offered in its place. It is as important to the public as to the proprietors of the famous restorative, that this advice should be heeded.

Ask Your Grocer

For Marvin's Superior Boston Crackers. MWF

LOCAL NOTICES.

Calistoga Cognac.

The New York *Sun* says: "The manufacture of wines and brandies in California has largely increased within the past decade, and this increase is very greatly due to the exertions of Mr. S. Brannan, the well known vintner of Calistoga. The Calistoga will compare favorably with the best French brandy." Messrs Voight & McGraw, No. 12 Diamond, are the agents in this city for the sale of the Calistoga Cognac.

Silver-plated and Chinaware.

The elegant stock of silver-plated and Chinaware at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, No. 100 Wood street, attracts universal attention.

Just Received.

An entire new stock of medicine chests suitable for steamboats or private families. Call and examine, at Joseph Fleming's, 84 Market street, corner of the Diamond.

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And a thousand other traps sold at 240 Liberty street. MWF

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Prepared meats, fish and game, fresh and spiced salmon, fresh, spiced and pickled oysters, pickled and fresh lobsters, spiced and pickled clams, sardines, extract of beef, condensed milk and mushrooms, lemon sugar and lemons, assorted syrups and extracts, London and Edinburgh biscuits, Crosse & Blackwell's pickles, American pickles, Chinese ginger for colds, English coltsfoot rock, pure liquorice, hoarhound candy, cough lozenges, &c., &c., &c., at 112 Federal street, Allegheny city. George Beaven.

There Are None so Good.

The assertion that Godfrey & Clark, No. 270 Liberty street, make the best paper sacks in the market, is heartily concurred in by our flour dealers and grocers, all of whom buy their sacks at No. 270 Liberty street.

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Sold at the popular brush and notion store, 240 Liberty street. MWF

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